RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Bkd., BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV. NO. 87. BOMBAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1926 ONE ANNA

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

IN THE BOMBAY BRANCH

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

F. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.		Connecting at Aden with		Tons.
1926					
17 April	RAZMAK	..	MOREA*	..	10,019
24 „	RANPURA	..			16,585
1 May	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDAx	..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA				16,109
15 „	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA	..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI				16,619
29 „	DELTA	..	MOOLTAN	..	20,847
5 June	CHINA	..			7,952
12 „	RAZMAK	..	MALWA*	..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND	..			11,430
26 „	RAZMAK	..	MALOJAx	..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA	..			10,918
10 „	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA*	..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA				16,568
24 „	RAZMAK	..	NALDERA x	..	15,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI				16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	..	RANPURA*	..	16,585
14 „	CHINA	..			7,952
21st „	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDAx	..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND	..			11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.

The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1926			
29th April	DUMANA	..	8,427
15th May	DURENDA*	..	7,241
1st July	MANORA	..	7,888
22nd „	MERKARA	..	8,285
12th August	MANELA	..	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA	..	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
12th April	NAGPORE*	..	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
14th April	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
14th „	BARALA ..	Basreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.
16th „	VARSOVA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
17th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
19th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru	5898	30 Mar.	15 April
xBengal Maru	5396	10 April	14 „
Toyooka Maru	7098	15 „	2 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	28 „	1st May
*Tamba Maru	5845	4 May	18 „

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG. AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Shinnoh Maru ..	T. Yoshioka	4,900	27 r.	14 April.
Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	10 April,	22 „
Honolulu Maru..	G. Fujita	5,751	12 „	24 „
Serbistan	R. Yoshimori	3,074	13 „	25 „
*Indo Maru ..	S. Takata	5,001	26 „	30 „
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	9 May	23 May

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 2150, Telegrams:
"SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 655.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Invites special attention of the Public to their very attractive schemes of Life Insurance under Tables XII, XIII and XIV. Automatic non-forfeiture clause a speciality. Money paid never lost. AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented Districts.

For particulars apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD

LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.

DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.

Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.

Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,861
£ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery, such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Be. Purgative and Confectioner.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

1925 ANNUAL REPORT

A Year of Achievement

New Insurance written	Rs.	20,16,83,685
Insurance in Force	„	98,38,85,325
Assets - - - - - -	„	18,44,38,213
Payments to Policyholders	„	1,64,16,935
Dividends to be paid Policyholders in 1926	„	40,49,085

SALIENT FEATURES

Record Volume of New Business
Largest Payments to Policyholders
Increased Dividends to Policyholders
Favourable Mortality
Company continued the practice of investing its funds in Government Bonds, High Class Municipal Debentures and First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate.

Write for Copy of Annual Report

THE

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1887

Bombay Offices:—49/51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.

M. KANJI & CO., *General Agents.*

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA, Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Ismail Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

THE

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established. 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsew re

S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

"B. C. P. W." **ASVAN**— Best Nervine Tonic

"B. C. P. W." **PYREX**— Malaria Specific.

MANUFACTURED BY

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Can be had from all Chemists or from their

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)

(Phone No. 40784.)

18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD. and at Sandhurst Road GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit, etc. Apply BHANURAI DULERAI NANAVATY, C/o Dr. Vaishnav, Father.
A R3003

WANTED—HOUSE SURGEON with good experience of Anaesthesia. Apply HONORARY SECRETARY, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital, New Charni Road.
A R3001

HOUSES, FLATS TO LET.

INDEPENDENT FLATS, consisting of hall, three rooms and verandha. Rent Rs. 70 to Rs. 85. Moghe Buildings, between G.I.P. Dadar Station and Tram Terminus.
C 26422

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of west wing of Jiji House, Fort, suitable for office or shop. Please apply P. B. GORADIA, Managing Director, THE UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., LTD., Rasmet Mahel, Chaupaty, Bombay.
C R2986

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MANUFACTURERS of Cotton Checks, Shirtings, Bedsheets, etc. Experienced Agents are wanted. For full particulars please apply to:—SREE KRISHNA WEAVING WORKS, Kakkat, Cannanore.
T R2983

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Ridgeway St., Fort, Bombay.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Small JAPANESE POODLE BITCH, colour brown, very small, answering name Beejoo. Strayed from flat near Rose and Co., Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on 13th April morning. Finder handsomely rewarded on taking dog to Colaba Police Station, Colaba Causeway.
PB R2998

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PROFESSION.

DR. ANSARI'S DIG-O-SILL SHARP OR SURE CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS Apply Dr. M. A. SAID ANSARI, c/o P.M. Mhow.
P R2996

WONDOR GOLDSALT—Strength, manhood, youth, beauty and intellect surprisingly increased, Leprosy cured, by EATING GOLD. 1 month's use Rs. 10. Full amount with order. KUMARASAMY PILLAI, KARAMBAKUDY, P. O. (S. I.).
P R3004

NAV-JIWAN (Registered)—Glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for Sexual Weakness and other diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs. Once tried always used. Useable in all seasons. Price per Phial Rs. 2/4/0. AGENTS WANTED: RAJVAIDYA G. SHIVLAL, Ayurved Martand, Rawalpindi.
P R2844

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)
FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)
N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-3-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent. per annum with effect from the 1st March, 1926, and that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent per annum with effect from the 1st May, 1926.

N. M. MURRAY.
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
C25003

TENDERS.

JAMBUSAR KAVI RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

SEALED TENDERS for the above will be received by the Executive Engineer, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Baroda, upto 5 p.m. on the 5th May, 1926.
Plans may be inspected and tender forms and conditions of contract may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Baroda Division, on any working day during office hours.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
26434

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ARAKAN LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Arakan Light Railway Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 6 and 7, Clive Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of April, 1926, at 12 o'clock noon (1) for the purpose of confirming the agreement with the Government of India for the sale of the Company's undertaking and the agreement with the Arakan Flotilla Company, Limited, for the cancellation of its guarantee, which agreements were entered into in accordance with the resolution of the Company, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 7th day of November, 1925, and (2) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution: that is to say: "That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

AND NOTICE is hereby also given (as authorised by Clause 62 of the Articles of Association) that should the above resolution for winding up the Company be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, and that such Meeting will be held at the same place at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1926, for the purpose of confirming the above mentioned resolution as a special resolution.

AND NOTICE is also given that should the above mentioned resolution be confirmed, a further resolution will be proposed at the same Meeting for the appointment of a liquidator or liquidators for the purposes of such winding up and fixing his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Dated the 7th day of April, 1926.
C26429

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION OF THE REVISED ELECTORAL ROLL OF THE UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

WITH reference to Government Notification in the Legal Department, No. 766, dated the 8th March, 1926, it is hereby notified that a revised electoral roll of the University constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council for the City of Bombay has been prepared by the Returning Officer for the ensuing triennial election and has been published at the Headquarters of the University, University Road, Fort, Bombay. The roll so published will remain open for public inspection at the University from the 6th to the 21st of April, 1926, both days inclusive.

2. Under paragraph 6, Schedule II, appended to the Bombay Electoral Rules, a person shall be qualified as an elector in the Bombay University constituency who, on the 1st day of April next preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll, had a place of residence in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Aden) and was a member of the Senate or an Honorary Fellow of the University or a graduate of the University of seven years' standing.

3. The University Registrar will consider and decide applications from persons of either sex residing in the city of Bombay and qualified to vote in the University constituency for the enrolment of their names on the fresh University roll for the city, provided such applications are received at the University within fifteen days of the date of preliminary publication, i.e., *on or before the 21st April*, 1926. Printed forms of application for enrolment may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's office.

4. Persons residing in the City of Bombay and qualified to vote in the University constituency, who do not apply for the enrolment of their names on or before the 21st April, will have subsequently to apply to the Revising Authority, viz., the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, for the inclusion of their names in the University roll for the city.

5. The University Registrar is responsible for the preliminary revision of the University electoral roll for the City of Bombay only. Persons qualified to vote in the University constituency who reside outside the limits of the City of Bombay should submit their applications for the enrolment of their names to the Collector of the District in which they reside.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar and Returning Officer.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1926.
C26383

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNISIFF, ELLORE, MADRAS PCY

O S 159/1926.

Plaintiff:—TAMMANA VENKATA SUBBARAO, son of Gopayya.

Defendant:—NOORBAI MULLA HASSAIN ALI & CO., represented by Noorbai Mulla Hassain Ali.

THE suit is posted to 22-4-1926 for the appearance of the Defendant. The suit is for Rs. 851-3-0 for amount due to the firm of late Gopayya. If the defendant do not appear on that date the suit will be proceeded exparte.

K. V. MUTYALO,
B.A., L.L.B.,
Vakil for Plaintiff.
Ellore, 9/4/26.
C26435

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SADANAND LAXMAN PATIL, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, employed in the office of Messrs. Stevens and McKnight, Civil Engineers, a widower, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

(1) DINANATH JAGANNATH,
(2) VISHWANATH MADAN and
(3) JANARDHAN BALKRISHNA, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the first employed as an Accountant in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Landed Proprietor and residing at 17A Bhatwadi 1st Lane, the 2nd Landed proprietor and residing at 2A, next to Majestic Cinema, and the 3rd, employed as a Clerk in Indian Daily Mail Press, and residing at Mangesh Buildings, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of the Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirty-first day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 31st day of March, 1926.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C26426

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai ANANDIBAI, widow of Surba Bhoja Naik of Bombay Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road Corner, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

VISHNU BALAJI NAIK, of Bombay, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, a Country Tobacco Merchant, the Sole Executor according to the Will of the deceased abovenamed residing at Corner Grant Road, outside the Fort, but at present temporarily residing at Salaiwada Savantwadi State. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 13th day of March, 1926.
Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26427

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair-dyes, Indian and English but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Shop No. 55 (B) Kandewadi, Bombay No. 2.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai HARKUWAR, widow of Vallabhji Jivraj Doshi, late of Porebunder, Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

HARIDAS JIVRAJ, of Porebunder, Hindu Inhabitant, one of the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will, a Clerk in the employ of Hathising Jethabhai, Share and Cotton Broker at present temporarily residing at 135, Mapla House, Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar,
R. B. PATEL.

The 7th day of April, 1926.
Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26428

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTOIN SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT UPPER MAHIM, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Shankerrao Bhikhaji Seikar the Mortgagor pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 10th day of August, 1918 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SUNDAY, the 25th April, 1926, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses now built and standing thereon and those that may be hereafter during the continuance of this security be erected or built thereon situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road Upper Mahim outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2725 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of the Oart now commonly known as Panwati Wady and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 208—208, New No. A/3860, Old Survey No. 118 and New Survey No. 2/1525 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4798910 and Street No. 127 and the Sheds and Chawls now standing thereon are assessed under G Ward Nos. 4798 (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) and (10) Street Nos. 127D, 127E, 127F, 127G, 127H and 127I and bounded as follows:—On the East, West, and North by the other portion of the property of the Mortgagor and on the South partly by the property of the Mortgagor and partly by the property of Sorabji Kharshedji Sethna and which are more perfectly delineated in the plan thereof hereunto annexed and thereon surrounded with the red coloured Boundary lined and signed by Mortgagor and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at Oak Lane No. 4, Fort or to the undersigned.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

"WANDERING DAUGHTERS"

Featuring
MARJORIE DAW

A peep into the forbidden romance of two Modern Girls who wandered into an Unknown World and of the one girl who returned.

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TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

IF YOU WANT LOVE AND THRILLS

If you yearn for far off Beauty, the glamour of the desert, nights of glorious romance and live for a while in a realm of enchantment—

SEE
THE ARAB
OR
A ROMANCE OF ARABIA
FEATURING:
RAMON NOVARRO
AND
ALICE TERRY
The screen's most perfect lovers.

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The Colossal Motion Picture Masterpiece in 6 Reels

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Featuring an all star cast headed by beautiful and talented
MARIA CORDA

The ancient story of Man's Strength ruined by a Woman's wiles and duplicity re-told with particular reference to the Samsons and Delilahs of the Twentieth Century and the Arts employed by both for taming and deceiving each other!

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"UNCLE JIM'S HEIRS"

A Charming French Picture.

"UNCLE JIM" AND HIS WONDERFUL PERFORMING ANIMALS.

ALSO

'ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE'

A Startling Detective Drama

At 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.

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'The WIZARD OF OZ'

The World's Most Famous Screen Spectacle with LARRY SEMON

The World's Most Famous Eccentric Comedian.

CROWN CINEMA

MARBLE THEATRE, Sandhurst Road.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Sea View" Narayan Dabulkar Road, valuable and artistic furniture and plateware, rich old cut glassware, blue and gold Royal Crown Derby dinner set, one sweet tone mahogany wood entire iron frame nearly new Boudoir Grand Rachals Piano in excellent order, rich oil paintings and oleographs, Persian rugs and carpets dining, table, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield suite, old China, old brass furniture, single bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables dressing chest of drawers, canvas hanging cupboards, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, cabinets, writing tables, wall clocks cooking utensils, meatsafes, one 15-9 H.P. 4 cylinder "Fiat" motor car.

The property of His Excellency Sir Henry Lawrence, Acting Governor of Bombay

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 984 BALES OF COTTON (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.)

On MONDAY, the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open space near Oil Tanks, Wadi Bunder on account of the underwriters:—

Ex. S. S. "Sumatra Maru," 984 Bales of Cotton (Damaged by Fire and water).

The above will be sold in lots of 50 Bales each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

ATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
presents
The World's Most Famous Jockey
TEVE DONOGHUE
in
The Most Thrilling All British Racing Picture yet filmed Entitled
RIDING FOR A KING"
(3 Reels.)
is the famous Steve's First Big Drama and a Masterpiece of Realism. It shows the derful "Little Man" Steering Home a her in the Lincolnshire Handicap.
Where is My Wandering Boy This Evening"
Best and Funniest Role of Ben Turpin's r, which will make you Grin, Laugh and Roar
he Half Back of Notre Dame"
A Heart-Leaping Mack Sennett Comedy.
Side-Splitting Rugby Match.
athe Super Gazette
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
t Fail to Visit the Royal Opera House THIS WEEK
CE The Race of Races and The Funniest Films of the year.

Hello!!
! CITIZENS OF BOMBAY
y note this in your next Saturday's engagements.
ASTERPIECE PHOTO-PLAY
OF THE
EAT EASTERN ORPORATION, DELHI
ich will commence from next SATURDAY
AT
RISHNA CINEMA
-DUBASH THEATRE
—:o:—
A Beautiful Historical Piece written with gold.
Light of Asia
All Indian Respectable Cast
All Scenes taken in India—
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LOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
'DD WEEK PROGRAMME
"SHARAZAD."
The most talked of Million Dollar picture 1 001 Nights from the first Chapter of the Great Arabian Nights of the East.
Also 2 Reels FOX COMEDY
"THE ROARING LIONS."

Cinema Majestic
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
Saraswati Film Co.'s
SUPER PRODUCTION
"SATI SAROJ"
A PICTURE UNRIVALLED
DAILY AT 5 P. M.
Sat. Sun. Holiday Begins at 3 P M.

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AND
MATHERAN
Messrs. POHLOMAL
News Agency, SIMLA,
Messrs. MAHABLESHWAR STORES & PHARMACY,
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Every Description of
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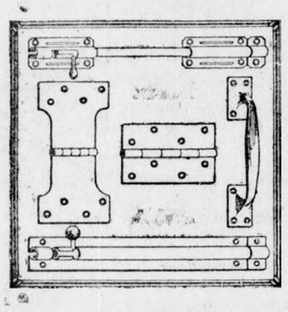
ANY ARTICLE TO INDIVIDUAL DESIGN.
We also undertake Castings of all descriptions—High Class Precision Work under Expert Supervision and Skilled Workmen—Our Manufactured Articles are satisfying the Buyers even as compared with imported ones both in QUALITY & PRICE

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
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Particulars from
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Where other Patents A failure!
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"The 2 Doses of Kesari's LODHRA gave an instant relief in case of a dreadful disease of vomiting and chronic uterine disorders attended with fever, and in a case where many Indian and European medicines have failed. I will call it an 'Ambrosia.'"
For full Particulars consult your Chemists or Apply to
"Kesari Kuteeram", Egmore, Madras
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KAVIRAJ PICHU AIYER.
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SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
Offices:—
1. M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay.
2. Gaya Building, Mandvi, near Centr Bank of India, Ltd.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 12.

Riverway, Jones, Calcutta.
Sikh, Damle, Calcutta.
Arcturus, Olsen, Calcutta.
Persia, Grovanin, Trieste.
Honolulu Maru, Fujita, Kobe.
Ascot, Turner, Akyab.

DEPARTURE.

April 13.

Sado Maru, Sonoyama, Kobe.

LOADING.

April 12.

Steamer Arcturus for New York.
Steamer Dumana for London.
Steamer Ranpura for London.
Steamer Persia for Trieste.
Steamer Celebes Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Zayani for Busreh.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, April 12.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Cl Maciver, 2750, Malabar, 14/4, J Finlay and Co.
2 Ranpura, 9279, London, 24/4, M M and Co.
3 Grelcaldy, 2619, Hamburg, 14/4, L Edwards Ltd.
4 Britannia, 5141, Liverpool, 22/4, Grahams Tdg Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Busrah, 16/4, M M and Co.
5 Khandalla, 3289, Durban, 14/4, M M and Co.
6 Kildrecht, 3898, Karachi, 15/4, L Edwards Ltd.
7 Bengal Maru, 3231, Karachi, 15/4, N Y Kaisha.
11 Sado oMaru, 3627, Kobe, 12/4, N R Kaisha.
12 Dumana, 5112, Karachi, N.F., M M and Co.
14 Vita, 1955, Karachi, 12/4, M M and Co.
15 Genova 4201, Genoa, 15/4, L Triestino & M I.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Barala, 1899, P Gulf, 14/4, M M and Co.
5 Hatkhola, 4318, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
7 Celebes Maru, 4262, Japan, 20/4, O S Kaisha.
8 Nagpore, 3226, China, 13/4, M M and Co.
9 Olympia, 3298, Liverpool, 14/4, Gra-
10/11 Shinnoh Maru, 3582, Japan, 13/4, O S Kaisha.
hama's Trading Co.
12/13 Crewe Hall, 2691, Karachi, N F James Finlay and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Kidderpore, 3,263, NF, NF, M M & Co.
C/R Rinda, 3820, Calcutta, 13/4, Grahams Trading Co.
F Jalajyoti, 2698, Rangoon, 15/4, Scindia S N and Co.
H Jamnagar, 278, Jamnagar, 12/4, Lalji Naranji and Co.
H Nour-el-Bahr, 199, M' Coast, 13/4, Merchant S N Co.
K Gayani, 2627, NF, NF, H S Shushtary and Co.
L/M Dara, 3032, NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.
N Goalpara, 3216, Calcutta, 17/4, M M and Co.
O/S Gorjistan, 2916, N.F, N.F., A Nemazee and Co.
P C/Harvard, 4410, Karachi, 19/4, K Nixon and Co.

EXPORTS.

April 12.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—28 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 33 bales wool, R Virchand; 28 bales wool, G Gumanmul; 15 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 16 bales wool, M Motilal; 20 bales wool, M Nissim; 100 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co; 9 bales wool, S Nanji; 6 bales wool, C Ghanshamdas; 13 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—1 bale lamb skin, H M Edwards and Co; 100 cwts black pepper, G Hansraj; 16 bales goat skins, H M Edwards and Co; 22 cwts turmeric, E Virjee and Co; 2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1800 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

For Constantinople:—17 bundles cotton and woollen carpets, H A N and S A Shirazi and Co.

S S Genova for Genoa:—102 cwts turmeric, G Suchidina and Co.

For Salonica:—25 bales grey cotton drill, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Constantinople:—15 bales cotton grey piece-goods, I David and Co Ltd.

S S Arcturus for New York:—1500 cwts sandalwood billets, Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 4000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co; 6000 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 43 bales woollen carpets and rugs, 1 case cotton prints, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 6 packages woollen carpets and rugs, Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 60 cwts sandalwood, 500 cwts turmeric, 100 cwts gum olibanum, 297 cwts gum kadaya, 276 cwts gum sherraji, 162 cwts gum tragacanth, E Virjee and Co; 301 cwts gum karaya, 100 cwts dill seed, 40 cwts turmeric, 100 cwts niger seeds, I A H Moosa Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—2 cases cotton and woollen goods, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 400 bales old jute cuttings, L Ebramji; 6000 cwts myrabolams, C Jivanlal and Co; 238 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 5 bales cotton and woollen carpets, The American Express Co; 28000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Harvard for Dunkirk:—1999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 392 bales groundnuts, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, A Damodar; 110 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co; 315 cwts gum ghatty, S Khetasee; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Hull:—980 cwts myrabolams, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Ranpura for London:—1 pot ginger grass oil, Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles:—5000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Valencia:—500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Grilcaldy for Hull:—4003 cwts myrabolams, P Mathradas and Co.

S S Dumana for Hull:—2800 cwts myrabolams, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Britannia for Liverpool:—1980 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros; 33 bales wool, M Mohonlal; 3578 cwts myrabolams, C Jivanlal and Co; 395 cwts linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil and Co Ltd; 32 bales wool, P Rawji.

For Marseilles:—500 cwts massoor, 400 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 19 bales goat hair, A Shushtary; 1000 cwts castor seed, 201 cwts gum karaya, I A H Moosa Ltd; 10 bales wool, A Shushtary.

For Glasgow:—370 bundles shookos and iron hoops, C Palmer and Co; 3960 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

For Valencia:—500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Nagpore for Hongkong:—106 bales grey cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 56 cwts gum olibanum, A Abdoola and Sons; 50 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—23 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Kobe:—115 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 300 bales cototon, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

April 12.

S S City of Simla from Glasgow, Agents K Nixon and Co:—960 casks China clay, 15 cases plate glass, 24 cases hams and bacon, 220 cases condensed milk, 14 cases leather belting, 85 cases biscuits, 565 cases brandy, 50 cases screws, 30 cases galvanized iron screws, 15 cases soap powder, 38 cases Walseley filtrate, 24 cases gear oil, 50 cases galvanized ridging, 301 cases 40 S/cases tiles, 50 cases lemon squash and juice cordeal, 18 cases automobiles, 15 cases cottons with art silk, 223 cases 66 bales cottons and woollens, 66 bales cotton fents, 428 bales 1037 cases cotton and woollen piecegoods, 285 cases 235 bales cotton yarn, 79 bales paper, 100 bales old newspapers, 26 cases art silk yarn, 12 cases cotton and art silk piece-goods, 27 cases art silk and cotton piece-goods.

From Liverpool:—2 cases T oil, 7 barrels 12 drums lubricating oil, 10 packages 8 cases grease, 5 cases 59 loose rubber tyres, 23 bundles, motor and cycles, tubes and covers, 250 bundles black sheets, 1305 bundles galvanized P sheets, 625 bundles galvanized flat sheets, 9306 bundles galvanized C sheets, 1000 bundles black steel sheets, 250 bundles black plain sheets, 125 bundles galvanized sheets, 200 bundles yellow metal braziers, 200 bundles yellow metal sheets, 27 bundles 206 cases 2070 boxes toilet and common soaps, 12 boxes 53 cases window glass, 28 cases cycles and parts and accessories, 15 cases stout, 15 drums silicate of soda, 50 drums caustic soda, 25 drums saponified cresol, 23 drums chloride of zinc, 98 drums putty, 80 kegs white zinc paste, 40 loose weights, 50 D/bags glue, 13 packages 16 bales ropes and banding, 20 cases colours, 13 cases apothecaries ware, 13 cases ink, 100 bags Izal powder, 20 barrels tragon, 20 barrels salamoniac, 50 drums soft soap, 275 bags iron washers, 47 bundles plates, 12 bundles pipes, 17 bags fittings, 22 loose tubes, 120 loose 116 pieces pans and traps, 15 pieces steel pipes, 20 cases hoe heads, 10 cases hose, 10 cases brass hinges, 8 casks heel tips, 17 cases steel lead, 186 pieces steel bars, 170 pieces W I pulley, 12 crates 14 cases earthenware, 10 cases boots and shoes, 7 cases files, 9 cases umbrellas & fittings, 7 cases motors, 15 bls cotton yarn 37 bales paper, 35 cases ginger wine, 6 cases cotton and woollen piece-goods, 53 cases cottons, 56 cases sewing cotton reels and balls, 325 cases beer, 20 cases marmalade, 2427 cases whisky, 13 cases printed books 95 pieces R W pipes, 1809 pieces U G pipes, 800 pieces nahini soil bends, 200 pieces stone ware jars, 50 pieces steel angles, 87 pieces and packages boiler material and pipes and fittings, 1152 packages steel work, 132 bundles 95 single W I tubes, 54 single 63 bundles red painted tubes, 50 bundles boiler tubes, 123 bundles 62 single galvanized tubes, 133 single tubes, 3000 pieces fire-bricks, 240 kegs paint, 20 loose steel bars, 17 casks old files, 23 bundles fencing standard, 127 crates panel plates, 220 D/bags fire-clay, 22 boxes C I pipes, 12 pieces fire-clay sinks, 70 drums sanitary fluid, 10 cases window glass, 17 cases herrings and corn flour.

W. I. A. A. ACTIVITIES.

The following are among the matters dealt with at a recent Committee meeting of the W. I. A. A.:—

It was recorded that Sir Dinshaw Petit had kindly consented to becoming a Vice-Patron of the Association.

Correspondence between the M. T. A. (W.I.) Ltd., and the Home Department in connection with the above was read and discussed and the Secretaries were instructed to give the views of this Association on the matter to the Committee of the M. T. A. (W.I.) Ltd.

A letter was read from the Superintendent of Police informing the Committee that as from the 1st April 1926 there will be only one class of taxi.

A letter was read from the Superintendent of Police, Bandra, drawing attention to the rule that no motor vehicle may ply for hire in Bandra unless equipped with pneumatic tyres. Also that the District Magistrate may in consultation with the Executive Engineer specify certain roads or portions of roads for use of motor vehicles plying for hire fitted with solid Tyres.

SIR D. M. PETIT GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE.

NEW WRESTLING SQUARE OPENED

Members and students of the Sir Dinshaw Petit Gymnastic Institution, gave an interesting exhibition of gymnastic exercises on Saturday evening on the occasion of the opening of a new wrestling square attached to the Institution by Sir Dinshaw Petit, at the institution premises behind the Elphinstone High School. Sir Dinshaw Petit presided.

At the outset, Dr. M. E. Vavri, gave a review of the activities of the institution. Referring to wrestling he said it was an easy form of exercise in the sense it involved no use of apparatus. Wrestling not only developed the muscles of the body but it also developed the brain because it was both a defensive and an offensive art and tended to increase one's power of endurance. He exhorted the youth of the community to develop their physique as by means of that alone they could maintain a healthy mind in a healthy body.

Sir Dinshaw Petit then declared the new wrestling square open. In a brief speech he congratulated the honorary secretary, Mr. Dubash on his meritorious services without whom the institution would not have attained the measure of success it had attained. He was glad to observe that the institution had been doing good work in promoting physical culture which had increased in importance in a place like Bombay. He then impressed on all those who came under the influence and benefits of the institution the importance of discipline which was sought to be instilled and fostered there. If they wished to avail themselves of the full benefits of the institution, they must bring themselves to submit to the discipline of the institution for without it any institution would crumble down like a house of cards.

The Chairman concluded with the expression of the hope that all those connected with the institution would continue to help the managing committee and that they would do their level best to supply the wants of the institution to which he wished a long lease of life.

Then followed exercises by students and members in wrestling, and gymnastics. Afterwards prizes were distributed.

GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO. LTD.

The thirty-third annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Gokuldas Cullianji Barsi Cotton Press Co. Ltd. was held on 8th instant at 3 (B. T.) at the registered office of the Company at 74-76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Mr. Vassonji Deoji presiding.

The Directors in the course of their report for the year ending 30th June 1925 stated that a net profit of Rs. 26,721-14-7 has been made during the year. On the balance of Rs. 15,215-6-4 brought over from last year's account being added the amount available for disposal is Rs. 41,937-4-11 which the Directors recommended to dispose of as under:—

To write off to Building Depreciation Rs. 1,500; to write off to Machinery Depreciation Rs. 6,000; to write off to New Wells Depreciation Rs. 200; to write off to Dead Stock and Furniture Depreciation Rs. 350; to write off to Live Stock Depreciation Rs. 50; to write off to Barsi City's Electric Installation Depreciation Rs. 496; to pay the Dividend Free of Income Tax for the year ending 30th June 1925 at Rs. 57/8/0 per share of Rs. 250 each of "A" Capital and Rs. 6 (Pro-Rata) per share of Rs. 50 each of "B" Capital Rs. 20,250; to pay bonus to Company's Staff Rs. 1,000; to carry forward to New Year's Account Rs. 12,187-4-11; total Rs. 41,937-4-11.

The Directors' Report was adopted together with the recommendation made in it. The retiring Director Mr. Narandas Lalji was re-elected as a Director. Messrs. Dalal and Shah were appointed as Auditors for the ensuing year. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a preliminary meeting held on the 28th ultimo under the presidentship of Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer, it was resolved to form a Shorthand Writers' Association in Bombay and a provisional committee was appointed to draft the rules and regulations of the said Association. The following are the draft aims and objects of the Association, which are subject to the approval of the general body. The next general body meeting is proposed to be held on the 18th instant:—

(1) To bring together the Shorthand Writers working in different offices, including Government offices, or firms, or as professional writers, or reporters and others interested in the advancement of Shorthand, and to establish cordial relations among them. (2) To support and protect the status and interest of the members of the Association. (3) To consider all questions affecting the common interests of Shorthand Writers and to initiate and watch over, or promote deputations in relation to steps or measures affecting their interests. (4) To encourage the study of shorthand and to help the members to attain proficiency and for that purpose to arrange for speed classes and hold competitive examinations and award prizes on terms and conditions that may be prescribed from time to time. (5) To gather and desseminate information on the part of shorthand by lectures, discussions and other propaganda on the subject. (6) To do such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

POLICE COURTS.

A CHRISTIAN WOMAN SENT TO JAIL

At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. B. S. Turkhad, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, one Mary Antone was charged with being drunk and disorderly in a public place.

The evidence showed that the accused used to visit a man living on the ground floor of a house at Tribhuwan Road off Lamington Road. On the 8th instant the accused went to that building and sitting near the entrance abused every person who went in and came out. At about 9 p.m. Mr. Babrekar, pleader, who lives in the same building complained to the keeper of the building and had her turned out. The accused went into the street and was using very foul and abusive language to the occupants. Mr. Babrekar lodged a complaint at the Lamington Road Police Station. A constable went on the spot, and seeing the accused creating a row and using abusive language arrested her.

The accused pleaded not guilty to being disorderly. She admitted that she was drunk.

On the evidence the Court was satisfied that the accused was guilty. She was previously convicted for similar offences on several occasions which she admitted. She was sentenced to suffer eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

AT THE POINT OF A TOY-PISTOL.

A MAHOMEDAN THREATENS PROSTITUTES.

At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. B. S. Turkhad, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, one Abdul Rahiman Ibrahim was charged with disorderly behaviour in a public place.

The evidence showed that on the night of the 8th instant at about 10 p.m. the Police Sepoy saw a crowd in front of a chawl occupied by prostitutes at Golpitha. He went up and saw the accused holding a toy revolver in his hands and threatening the prostitutes that he would shoot them unless he was paid money for drinks or they admitted him in their rooms. The prostitutes were terrified at the sight of the sham revolver which was a fairly big one. They closed the doors. The Police Constable who arrived on the scene arrested the accused who was drunk. The prostitutes who gave evidence in the case stated that the accused and his associates had been molesting them for some time. The accused had been extorting money under threats of violence, and on the night in question he came with a revolver.

The accused admitted that he was drunk. He admitted that the toy revolver belonged to him and stated that the case was got up against him.

On the evidence the Magistrate was satisfied that the accused did behave in a disorderly manner. He had been molesting the women and threatening them with violence. He was convicted and sentenced to 2 days' rigorous imprisonment.

A NIGHT BURGLARY.

The premises of Messrs. Dunnett and Co., at Esplanade Road, were broken open on Sunday night and property valued at Rs. 400 removed. The police are making enquiries.

BALSARA TUITION CLASS.

The students of the Balsara Tuition Class visited with their Principal, Mr. Balsara, Mrs. Balsara and some teachers the "Godrej Soap Factory" at Sankli Street.

Mr. L. Kapadia, Supervisor of the Factory explained to the students how the soap was prepared and the different stages of preparation by taking them round the factory.

From this factory, a large number of cakes of soaps are daily manufactured and sent out. The chief feature about this soap is that it is absolutely free from all animal fats. Hence, it is extensively used by all Indian communities and especially the Hindus.

The students of the same class were also taken on an excursion boating trip on Easter Monday by ss. "Amrauti" of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. Ltd. They weighed anchor at Uran, Elephanta Isles, Ulva and returned in the evening by the same route.

WATER SCARCITY IN LAXMI NAGAR.

At a meeting of the members of Laxmi Nagar Khar Residents' Association held on 11th instant at Pushpvatika under the presidentship of Mr. M. J. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting emphatically protests against the callous indifference of the Bombay Development Department, in their management of the water supply in Laxmi Nagar (Khar), and further regrets to note the great hardships caused among the residents by sudden scarcity of water supply in the last fortnight; that this meeting is further strongly of opinion that it is now high time that the management of water supply in Laxmi Nagar be transferred to Bandra Municipality so that the people in Laxmi Nagar be supplied water at the same rate as the people of Bandra proper."

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

April 12.

A further advance of 11 to 6 points in old crop and 6 to 9 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to day. The market advanced on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 10 points higher.

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co, agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern:—

Reports to hand still speak of the weather not being quite favourable in the Cotton Belt. This tends to keep the market steady for the time being.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 10th instant as under:—

"Market advanced on short covering of near months owing to too much rain."

Although an advance was reported in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened half a rupee lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 344, and eased to Rs. 443 on selling by a Japanese firm. At this level some Shroffs and Commission Houses were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 345 and closed at Rs. 344. At Sewri the bazar opened at Rs. 344 for April/May and in declining to Rs. 343 closed at Rs. 344. Japanese Houses were buyers whilst Bazar operators were sellers.

Broach July/August opened at Rs. 348 and improved to Rs. 350 on buying by some Commission Houses, and closed at Rs. 349. Oomra May opened at Rs. 319 and improving by a rupee on Shroffs buying closed at Rs. 318. Commission Houses were moderate sellers. Whilst July opened at Rs. 322, improved to Rs. 323 on general buying, and closed at Rs. 322. F G Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 260 and Rs. 265 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Saturday and the demand was poor.

To-day's tenders are 1,500 bales Punjab/American and 500 bales dhollera. Total tenders up-to-date are 3,100 bales Punjab/Americans, 1,400 bales dhollera, 200 bales, Broach and 300 bales Kalagin, total 3,000 bales.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 P. M.

Bombay, April 12.

Fully Good Broach April/May	344
Fully Good Broach July/August	349
Fully Good Bengal May	260
Fully Good Bengal July	266
Fine Oomra May	319
Fine Oomra July	323

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 12.

Description	Super-fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal	284	274	262	252
M. G. Surat	428	423	413	403
M. G. Oomra No. 3	335	325	310	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	370	360	345	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	358	348	333	
M. G. Broach No. 2	370	363	353	345
M. G. Punjab/American	387	377	367	357
M. G. Naosari	448	443	433	423

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 12.

Fully Good Broach July/August	344
Fully Good Broach July/August	349
Fully Good Bengal May	261
Fully Good Bengal July	265
Fine Oomra May	319
Fine Oomra July	322

READY. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 12.

	Ready. New.	May.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	285	.....
Bengal Fine M G	272/75	.....
Bengal F G M G	260	263
Sindh/Punjab Fine M.G.	270	.....
Sindh/Punjab F G M G	260	.....
Punjab/Americans F G M G	350/80	.....
Wardha-Hinghat Fine M.G.	350/60	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/60	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/50	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	330/50	.....
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	330/50	....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/30	.....
Khamgaon/Akola Fine M G	310/30	319
Kulkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	368	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	355	345
Muthia Fine M.G.	280	.....
Muthia F. G. M. G.	270	.....
Dharwar S G.	.....	.....
Coompta M G	370	.....
Westerns M G	320/40	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M G	375	.....
Cambodia F G M G	410	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	.....	.....
Dhollera F G M G	.....	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 12.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th April, 1926.

Cotton	16,826 bales.
Wheat	6,934 cwts.
Linseed	9,961 cwts.
Rape, etc.,	800 cwts.
Gingellyseed	273 cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	4,796 cwts.
Castorseed	17,305 cwts.
Rice	52,679 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,258 cwts.
Cottonseed	6,986 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	2,989 cwts.
Juwar	1,950 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	126 cwts.
Bajri	1,191 cwts.
Coal	1,537 tons.

CONQUER COLDS & CATARRH WITH NOSTROLINE CHEMISTS & STORES R 1

Indian Agents:
MARTIN & HARRIS, LTD.,
8, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay April 12.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	604	2,85,717	2,72,520
Central India ..	921	3,37,443	2,98,443
Barsi and Nagar ..	1,700	1,91.526	1,77,113
Hyderabad-Gaorani	663	68,841	90,939
Berar	1,491	4,43,306	5,26,724
Central Provinces ..	1.329	2.28,744	2.44.730
Total Oomras ..	6,703	15,55,607	16,14,169
Dholera	1.250	1,91.615	1,21,550
N.W. Provinces ..		1,27,061	1,29,130
Rajputana	784	89,210	56,104
Sind-Punjab ..	1,506	2.49.650	3,42.467
Broach	1,154	2,97,276	2,52,681
Coompta & Dharwar	2,597	44,104	39.490
Westerns-Northerns	1,091	27,494	32,342
Coconada		1,476	927
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	492	9,006	10,055
Persian		2.367	2.970
American	..	1.310	9,062
Egyptian and African	1,244	45,161	31,841
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	468	3,487
Total		16,826 26,41,811	26,51,330

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 8th April.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	2,690	3,93,318	4,28,545
Japan & China ..	8,011	12,43,397	11,97.851
Coast Ports ..		19,684	13,480
Up-country by Rail. ..		57,631	9,170
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		83 401	63,868
Total ..	10,701	17,97,631	7,12914

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, April 10.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	15.017,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	76,000
East Indian Visible Supply	160,000
American Visible Supply	4,195,000
Other Visible Supply	300,000
Total Sales	20,000
East Indian Sales	600
East Indian Stock	33,000
East Indian Forwarded	5,200
East Indian Imports	1,000
East Indian Speculation	1,600
American Afloat	79,000
East Indian Afloat	15,000
Total Afloat	153,000
Taking of the World's Spinners of American Cotton	268,000

METAL REPORT.

London, April 10.

Tin Block £278 1/-.

LINSEED.

London, April 10.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
April/May resellers 16 5/8
May/June quoted 16 5/8.
Tone:—Quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
May/Aug. offered 30/-.
Sep/Dec. paid 30/3.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, April 12.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	58 8 0
Brass, English	1½	57 8 0
Brass, English	1½	57 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 0 0
Brass, English	2	57 0 0
Brass, German	3/4 to 2	55 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, April 12.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	57 12 0
Copper, German	¾	58 8 0
Copper German	1	60 0 0
Copper German	1½	60 0 0
Copper American	1½	61 0 0
Copper American	1¾	61 0 0
Copper American	2	61 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		56 8 0
Panchteka joint		25 8 0
Copper, English Bars		57 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		68 8 0
Lead Rangoon		26 8 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾	52 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	52 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal 1¼ to 1½	1¾ to 2	52 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾	to 2	60 0 0
American Copper	3/4	59 0 0
American Copper	1 to 1½	61 0 0
English Copper	¾	58 8 0
English Copper	2	60 0 0

GOLD.

Bombay, April 12.

Ready:—21/8/3
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 21/8/6. At 6 p.m. 21/8/6
Vaida Visak:—Opening 21/9/3. At 6 p.m. 21/9/3
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 0/1/9
Vaida Visak:—Opening 0/2/9
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 12.

Ready:—68/11
Vaida Chitor:—Openin 68/8. Highest 63/9. At 6 p.m. 68/8
Vaida Visak:—Opening 68/5. Highest 68/6. At 6 p.m. 68/5
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitor—Opening 0-9-0
Vaida Visak:—Opening 0/15/0
Tone:—Market steady.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 12.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1020
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1080
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1065

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 1/4
London—Paris Frcs 140.40
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs 126.4
London—Rome Liras 121.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.39

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 12.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 27/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/8
Frcs Demand	1020
American Dollars	277
Hongkong Dollars	154½
Shanghai	199
Singapore	159
Japan	128 3/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 10.

Stockholm	18.14
Oslo	22.62
Amsterdam	12.12
Switzerland	25.20
Belgium	126.43
Cuban Sugar April sellers	10/10 1/2.

New York, April 10.

Demand Bills 4.85.93

London, April 10.

Exchange on London in Paris 141.35
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42½.
Exchange on London in Italy 120.95

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 12.

3 months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 months 4 5/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/4 per cent.
Money 1 month 5 per cent.
Money 3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Money 6 months 4½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Fairly steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, April 10.

Discount Bank Bills 3m/st 4 3/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 11 1/2.

BULLION

Bombay, April 12.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/7/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/8/3
National Bank Bar gold Rs. 21/11/3
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/9/0
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/10/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/8/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/5/0

London, April 11.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/2.
Silver ready d 29/15.
Silver forward d 30/0

TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. Closed with sellers at to-day's price. There are considerable buyers at a slightly lower rate.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 12.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/10

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 91/12.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/4.

5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 100/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/6

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/10

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 101

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/12

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107

6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free due 1925 Rs. 110/12

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1976 Rs. 81

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/12

Tone of Market: Closed quiet.

SHARE MARKET.

April 12.

Cotton mill shares opened weak and dropped to 10 to 20 rupees by unfounded rumours engineered by bears in market but market recovered again by bull support.

Market is not likely to have any big fluctuations on either side.

We quote:—Fazul 837/8, B. Dyeing 866/4, Pearls 478/22, Century 357/8xd., Nagpur 480xd., Swadesh 492/8, New Great 310, Simplex 137/8, T. Hydro 941/4, Trams 113/12. Tata Hydro is steady at 941/4 and Bombay Tramways ordy. remained firm at Rs. 113/12 cum dividend. Tramway has paid dividend of Rs. 7 for the whole year and they are for investment. Bank shares are firm without sellers.

Andhra remained unchanged at Rs. 590 and Tata Power ordy at 405.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.
Bank of India	50	2½	76 8 XD
Baroda ..	50	4	73-8 X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	52
Central	25	1¾	22 2 X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	80 8
Imperial	500	40	1505
Imperial Contributory—	*125	10	395
Union	7½	..	3 6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	9	8
Central India Mining.	10	4½	28	4
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	30	
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	41	XD
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	150	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2	12
Shivrajpure	10	8	—Y	48

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	840	XD
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	142	X D
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	108	2
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	88	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	83 1-2	x D
Hushiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	86	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	73	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	77	x D
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	89	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	96	
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	152	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	635	XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	67 1.2	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	142	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	210	
Scindia Steam ..	30—0—14—0		8	4

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.		75
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	587	8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	882	8
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	113	12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61	8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	93	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	941	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	870	
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	405	
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	640	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	175	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000	
Indian Cotton	126	20	217	8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215	
New Berar	500	80	830	x D
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100	x D
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	550	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	740	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675	x D

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	130	
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	12	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	465	
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	130	
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10	8
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	48	
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0-4-0	4 7	X
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	190	
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73	x D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	310	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	610	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	108	
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	32	4
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	13	2
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	15	12
Thacker	50	..	12	
Telephone	50	1y	18	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	..	3	
New India	25	1y	16	4
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	870	
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	2 10	

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	405	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	7	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	345	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	866	XD
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	370	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	180	
Broach Fince Counts ..	250	..	37	8
Century	100	20y	357 8	XD
Central India O. ..	100	16	480	XD
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	415	
Ceylon	100	..	50	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	..	120	XD
Cooria	100	7y	145	
Crescent	100	nil	192	8
Currimbhoy	250	..	360	
David	500	..	400	
Dawn	250	40	655	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 12	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	247	8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	150	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	22	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	290	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	837	8
Finlay	100	nil	120	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	550	
Globe	100	..	25	
Gokak	100	5	108	12
Gold Mohur	100	..	12	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1300	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	183	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	975	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	382	8
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2	8
Jamshed O. ..	250	..	70	
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	57	8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200	
Khatan Makanjee ..	100	Nil	112	8
Kilachand	25	..	4	4
Kohinoor	500	..	930	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5175	
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	22	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	101	4
Madras United ..	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2900	
Mathradas	100	..	140	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2200	
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	175	
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	310	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	478	12
Phoenix	100	nil	425	
Planet	100	..	7	
Premier	100	..	50	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	32	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560	
Sholapur	1,000	250	7300	
Simplex	250	..	137	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50	
Standard	500	100	1280	
Swadeshi	100	18	492	8
Swan	100	nil	150	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	110	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2005	
Vishnu P.	500	35	540	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	700	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				405
Bombay Cotton				355
Bombay Dyeing	882-8	865	872-8	848-12 866-4
Century ..		360	360	330 357-8 X D
Central India	477-8	477-8	472-8	480 X D
Colaba Land ..				120
Crescent ..	191-4	192-8	187-8	192-8
Edward Sassoon				160
Fazulbhoy ..	836-4	846-4	818-12	837-8
Finaly				120
Globe				25
Gokak				107-8
Indian Bleaching				183 12
Indore Malwa				389-8
Kohinoor				930
Madhowjee				101-4
Mathuradas				140
Meyer Sassoon				90
Mysore				112-8
New Great ..		306 4	310	295-310
Pearl		477-8	485	460 478 12
Pabany				245
Pehoenix				425
Simplex	135	137-8	133 12	137-8
Swadeshi ..	492 8	492-8	488-12	492-8
Swan Mills				150
Tata Mill				119

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				130
Bombay Steam				142-8
Tram Co., Ord.	111-14	113-12	111-14	113-2
Bundi Cement				9-8
Central India Mining				28-4
ndian Cement				30
Katni Cement Ord.				47-8
Shivarajpur				41 X D
Tata Hydro	932-8	942-8	930	941-4
Tata Iron and steel Ordy				15-12
Tata Iron and steel Def				43-2

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, April 12.

(Issued by the Hindustani Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

	Native Merchants' Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI:—	
Textile Per lb	0 13 6
Century ..	0 12 0
Jacob ..	0 12 0
E. D. Sassoon ..	0 12 0
Elphinstone ..	0 12 0
Bombay Cotton ..	0 11 6
Jamshed ..	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.—	
Standard ..	1 2 9
Century ..	1 2 6
Hindustan ..	1 3 0
Fazel (Mahal) ..	1 3 0
Phoenix ..	1 3 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ..	1 2 3
Manekji (Patangia) ..	1 1 9
Kaliamardan ..	1 2 6
Daud Sahib ..	1 1 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—	
Rachael Mill Per lb.	1 3 0
Hindustan ..	1 2 9
David Mills ..	1 3 0
Apollo ..	1 3 0
E D Sassoon ..	1 2 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—	
Kohinoor Mill ..	1 2 0
Swan Finlay ..	1 2 0
Gold Mohor ..	1 1 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 32-42 In.—	
Textile (Hand) ..	1 1 3
Spring (Mercnant) ..	1 1 3
Century (Bugle) ..	1 1 0
Apollo (Pyala) ..	1 0 6
Tata Mill (Darji) ..	1 1 0
Sakuntala ..	1 1 0
Sundari Brand ..	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ..	1 3 0
Jacob E D ..	1 1 0
Century ..	1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ..	1 2 0
Century ..	1 1 6
Jacob E. D. ..	1 0 0
1368 Tata ..	3 3 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton Per Piece	4 10 0
Jamshed ..	4 10 0
Century ..	5 0 0
Pearl Pabaney £5 ..	5 0 0
Hindustan No. 902 ..	5 4 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—	
Kasturchand Mill ..	6 4 0
Bombay United ..	0 0 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur ..	12 0 0
Textile Mills £3 1/2 ..	
GABRUN No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney ..	9 0 0
Hindustan ..	9 6 0
E. D. Rachael ..	7 8 0
SALITA:—	
Century Per lb.	1 0 6
Textile ..	1 0 3
Spring (Merchant) ..	1 0 9
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	2 11 0
777 Crescent ..	2 11 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—	
Kanta Per lb	1 5 6
Great ..	1 5 0
Phoenix ..	1 5 6
CHADAR KORI CALENDER:—	
Hindustan Per piece	0 0 0
David ..	0 0 0

Stock can be had from
A. M. THAKKAR, Princess St., Bombay.
J. H. KAMROODIN & Co., Princess St., Bombay.
KANTILAL MANILAL & Co., Princess St., Bombay.

HALF A CENTURY
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BATLIWALLA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND AGUE PILLS.
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SHAPOORJI H. L. BATLIWALLA.
Managing Director.
Apply for Price List.
Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., LIMITED
Sayani Road, P. O. Cadell Road
BOMBAY, 14.
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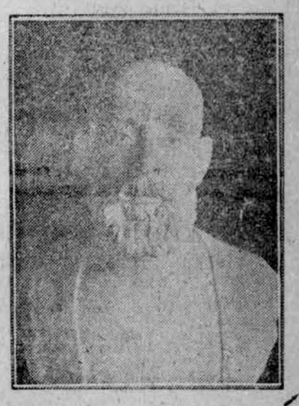
Bust of Sir SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI
MADE FROM SITTINGS



By WAGH SCULPTOR
BOMBAY 4.
Busts and Statues of Indian leaders made from sittings are available.
Full size bronze Statues of LOK. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

OMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

JALLIANWALA BAUG DAY.

Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., leaders to address, Mrs. Naidu presiding.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1-40 p.m.

Bombay Tenants' Association, general meeting, Superintendent's Office, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder, 6-15 p.m.

Public Meeting at Kamatipura 9th Lane, (Girls' School Compound), to observe National Week.

Public meeting at Sheth Kanji Khetsi's Wadi, Mint Road Fort, 8-30 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside.

Ladies' public meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mrs. Naidu to preside

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

Ramzan Id: Banks closed.

FRIDAY, April 16.

American Mission High School, Prize Distribution, Byculla, 5 p.m.

P and O s.s. "Razmak" with mails of 1st instant expected to arrive at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 17.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at p.m.

Charity Entertainment in aid of E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Sir C. J. Public Hall, Mayo Road, 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s "Shinyoh Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 14th instant.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, on "Plague" to-day (Tuesday) in Rangaris Chawl at Kalachowki Road, Lal Baug at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Smallpox 4 attacks and 1 death; Cholera nil; Plague 1 attack; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 98; the total mortality this day last year was 85.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Engineers and Architects' Union, a paper on the "Housing Problem in the Bombay City" will be read by Mr. Muncherji L. Joshi, L.C.E., on Saturday (the 17th instant) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Framji Cawasji Institute, Dhobi Talao, when Mr. J. Addyman will preside.

A SWADESHI BAZAAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Swarajya Sabha, Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkya Sobha, a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 3 to 8 p.m. (S. T.). Admission will be free

ID-NAMAZ ON THE MAIDAN.

Syed M. Abco Yasuf Asfaliani writes:—"This year the Ramzan-Id 'namaz' on the Esplanade Maidan, opposite the Bombay Municipal office, will begin exactly at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Wednesday) or on Thursday (the 15th) as the case may be. Arrangements for prayer sheets, and water pots have been made.

The well-known Sufi scholar Maulana Shah Sulaiman Sahib, who once led the prayer on the Calcutta Maidan and is at present in Bombay will lead the prayer."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of 1st instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 a.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 16th instant.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Rajputana" with mails from London of 8th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 10th instant.

SHRI SHIVAJI UTSAV.

Under the joint auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj and the local Namdeo Samajik Saunstha, a public meeting will be held today (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in Seth Khandke's Hall at Bhandari Street near Round Temple Sandhurst Road, when Mr. Narhari Vithal Khanake will deliver a public lecture in connection with the recent "Shree Shivaji Utsav at Raigad." Some photographs of the Utsav will also be shown. All are cordially requested to attend.

SHRI SHIVAJI UTSAV.

Under the joint auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj and the local Namdeo Samajik Saunstha, a public meeting will be held today (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in Seth Khandke's Hall at Bhandari Street, near Null Bazaar, when Mr. Narhari Vithal Khandke will deliver a lecture in connection with the recent "Shree Shivaji Utsav at Raigad." Some photographs of the Utsav will also be shown.

FIRST-AID CLASS FOR WOMEN.

A First-aid Class for women conducted under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Parel, (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) by Dr. S. W. Patil, was examined by Dr. Vijakar, on Sunday, the 4th instant at the Damodar Thackersey Moolji Hall, Parel. The following students have been declared as successful in the order of merits:—(1) Mrs. Manoramabai Malankar; (2) Miss Pachubai Navalkar; (3) Miss Kamalabai Peralkar; (4) Miss Ragubai Parelkar; (5) Miss Sindhubai Pandit; (6) Miss Hirabai Sonavadekar; (7) Mrs. Yamunabai Kadam; (8) Miss Gulabbai Rangnekar; (9) Mrs. Champubai Nagwekar.

MAHARASHTRA P. C. C.

NOMINATION OF CONGRESS CANDIDATES

In pursuance of the resolutions of the Delhi All-India Congress Committee, the Executive of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will hold its meeting on the 25th instant for finally nominating Congress candidates for the ensuing council-elections. Those, therefore, who wish to offer themselves as candidates are requested to send in their applications so as to reach the office on or before the evening of the 23rd instant, signifying their consent to the pledge laid down by the A. I. C. C. their qualifications, previous experience etc. The nominations are further to be confirmed by the Working Committee of the Congress which is locked to meet on the 30th instant for the purpose. Copies of the pledge and resolutions of the Delhi A. I. C. C. in connection with the General Election can be obtained at the office.

DACOIT'S DARING ESCAPE.

BENDS STRONG IRON BARS.

The police staff at the Esplanade Police Station had a disagreeable surprise on Monday morning when it was discovered that Narain Ramji (35), a dacoit had made good his escape from his lock-up cell some time after midnight.

The absconding prisoner was arrested last month along with 23 others in connection with dacoities in the suburbs and thefts in the city and was to be placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday morning for a further remand as police investigation was in progress. He was confined in his cell alone and was given tea by a police constable half an hour after mid-night.

A BID FOR LIFE.

At daybreak the attention of the sentry on duty was drawn to the opening of one of the windows of the cell whose bars had been twisted and a portion of lattice torn open. On peeping through the window he found the prisoner missing and immediately reported the matter to the Inspector of Police in charge of the station.

The prisoner was a goldsmith by profession and of strong build, as will be seen from the feat he has performed for it was not an easy task to bend strong iron bars and break open the lattice work practically in the face of armed sentry in front and rear of him.

AN INCIDENT RECALLED.

It will be remembered that a similar incident had occurred at the same place some time ago when a Pathan prisoner had effected his escape and the authorities had barricaded the cells since then more strongly than before. The Bombay City Police have wired to different stations and have taken every precaution for the apprehension of the absconding prisoner.

CORONER'S COURT.

A SEVERED HEAD.

The Coroner concluded two inquests on Monday, both touching murders in the city the perpetrators being still at large.

The first was on the body of Julian Kenny (25) a Christian who was found with his head severed in his house at Dadar on 23rd of March last. The jury returned a verdict of "murder by a person unknown". The police have not yet arrested the culprits.

STABBED FOR INTERVENING

Another inquest was on the body of Tussodak Hassan (35), a Mahomedan who was stabbed on Umercarry Road on the 28th March last by one Jamal who is still at large. The suspect Jamal had an altercation over a rupee with a third person when the deceased intervened and he was stabbed by Jamal for his pains. The jury returned a verdict of murder against the suspect Jamal who is still at large.

TAXI DASHES INTO CART.

MILKMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

An accident occurred in the early hours of Monday morning between Marine Lines and Church Gate Stations which resulted in serious injury to Mahabir, a Purdeshi milkman. It appeared Mahabir was driving a milk cart along Queens Road when a taxi car driven by one Jerappa came from behind and dashed into the vehicle. Mahabir was thrown out and badly injured. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where his left foot was amputated.

A GRAND PERFORMANCE.

IN AID OF MUSLIM GIRLS' EDUCATION FUND.

A grand pefformance takes place on the 15th instant (Basi Ead) at the Gaiety Theatre from 6 to 8 p.m. The entertainment is organised by Atiya Begum in aid of the Muslim Girls' Education Fund, and will exhibit some highly artistic and interesting features with regard to the Music and Art of India. A series of living pictures will be shown representing the Ajanta and Bagh Cave paintings, a statue of the Buddhistic period and a miniature of the Mogul period. An attempt at reviving the ancient dance of "Lasya" will be made. This is the original dance upon which the modern "Garba" is based. Mr. Pandarkar will give one or two songs. Other equally interesting items will fill a programme of two hours. It is to be hoped that the public will patronise this beautiful and unique show.

Tickets can be had from:—Atiya Begum, Ridge Road, Dr. Nowrange, Laburnum Road; and the Gaiety Theatre, opposite Bori Bunder.

PARIS BEATS LONDON.

LONDON, April 11.

Paris.—In rugby match Paris beat London by eleven points to eight.—Reuter.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, April 12.

The following is the latest Derby betting:—

Six to one against Coronach, 15 to two against Lex (offered), 10 to 1 against Colorado (offered, and 100 to 9 taken).—Reuter's Special.

"BOMBAY MAYOR'S ELECTION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with much interest Mr. H. P. Mody's letter appearing in your to-day's issue, regarding the election of Bombay's Mayor. Mr. Mody says he is not a little amused at the statements which have appeared in your paper before, regarding the manner in which this election was conducted and further attempts to throw dust in the eye of the public by trying to put a wonderful construction on the actual facts of the now famous or scandalous incident which took place in the secret chamber of the Municipal Commissioner at the momentous hour on the day of the presidential election. How miserably he has failed in this attempt can be better judged than described by his own letter which, unfortunately, for Mr. Mody clearly let the cat out of the bag. Mr. Mody's friends on reading this his poor attempt at shielding them will perhaps cry out "save me from my friend", whilst the general public will on the contrary (to use Mr. Mody's own phrase) will, not be a little amused to see how Mr. Mody has made himself ridiculous by asking them to believe his "cock and bull" like story.

How a person of Mr. Mody's learning and experience in the Corporation and public life of Bombay can forget himself so much and take it upon himself to justify his conduct by such puerile explanation will, indeed, come not as a small surprise to many who held some opinion about him, and his past career as a disciple of late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, though of course of late his behaviour in the Corporation at least as a leader of the so-called Progressive Party has made it clear in unmistakable manner that his conduct at least in the Corporation is somewhat in direct negation of the policy and principle of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta for whilst the late lamented leader was always a champion of peoples' rights, privilages and abhorred any attempt on the part of the officials to interfere or influence in any way any of the elections, here is Mr Mody not only seeking support and co-operation but after having done so, actually tries to justify such undesirable interference. It has not remained a secret now that officials did take part in it and even Mr. Mody's letter admits that his so called harmless coupe to induce Mr. Salebhai at the last moment was carried out behind closed doors in the chamber of the Municipal Commissioner, and in the presence of both Municipal Commissioner and the Police Commissioner. Of course Mr. Mody wants the public to believe after all is said and done that no officials took part in this secret conclave and specially the worthy Mr. Clayton has, now left the scene of his late activities but it is noteworthy that though he has had ample opportunities to deny these charges made in the Press, he has not contradicted them nor have other high officials done so yet intime.

Moreover I wonder how Mr. Mody will take it when he is told that there were others besides him in the conclave, who have already made statements which are now more or less public property and which are very contradictory of his pious statements.

Without, therefore, exposing his aspersions thread bare at this stage I will leave it, to the general public to draw its own conclusion of Mr. Mody's conduct and his version of the actual happenings.—Yours, etc.

GULAM HUSEIN ALI MAHOMED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 6th instant, there appears a letter which Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee had addressed me about the election of the President. As in that letter Mr. Hooseinbhoy had raised certain questions about the printing of the names of the different candidates on the Ballot paper, I request that you will also kindly publish, in fairness to me, the accompany ing reply which I sent to Mr. Hooseinbhoy and which shows that the names were printed by me in alphabetical order and in strict conformity with the usual practice. —Yours, etc.

Bombay, April 10.

R. P. DESAI
Ag. Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 6th April, 1926.

From
R. P. Desai, Esquire,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

To
Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Esquire,
Bombay

Sir,—With reference to your letter, dated the 4th instant, I have the honour to inform you that it is a fact that when you handed over to me on the 25th March 1926 your first nomination paper signed by Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Dr. P. H. Meisheri I had received no other nomination paper for any other Councillor. When you saw me on Saturday the 27th March 1926 at about 11a.m. I had not received any nomination paper for any other candidate and on your enquiry I told you so. Immediately afterwards I was engaged at a Committee meeting which continued upto 3-30 p.m. When I came back to my room I saw on my table a nomination paper for Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla. Nominations for other two candidates viz., Mr. R. M. Chinoy and Mr. Fazal I Rahimtoola were received in my office on Monday the 29th March when I was engaged at the Corporation meeting.

The names of the candidates were as usual printed in the ballot paper in alphabetical order as follows:—

1. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
2. Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee.
3. Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy.
4. Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla.

Hence you will see that your impression that Mr. R. M. Chinoy's name was printed at the top on the ballot paper is wrong.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. P. DESAI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—How is it that the important officials moved heaven and earth to get Mr. R. M. Chinoy elected to the mayoralty? For aught I know, they are not well-disposed towards Mr. Hussainbhoy Lalji because he is not easily manageable, it is constitutionally impossible for him to be a sycophant or to merge into the official world. Mr. Husseinbhoy is a Nationalist of sturdy common sense and independence. He deals with public questions on merits and not in the manner that would please the official gods. Quite naturally, he is not in the good books of these gods.

One important factor, besides the officials, that worked against Mr. Hussainbhoy was the non-Brahmin Party. Orders seem to have been issued to non-Brahmin members calling upon them to vote for anyone but Mr. Husseinbhoy, and Rao Bahadur Shinde was present in the Corporation on the day of election. The Hon. Mr. Jadhav's tactics in the Legislative Council are only too well-known and have been times without number condemned by all responsible men. The success of Mr. Chinoy may be regarded as a victory for the "Progressive" party against the Nationalists and the Independents and it will be so regarded by the former. Mr. H. P. Mody devoted all his time and attention to the consolidation of his party. It is reported that he visited the various members of the Corporation late in the night preceding the election day and got their assurance. Mr. Mody succeeded at the eleventh hour in his endeavours to get Mr. Salehbhoy to withdraw in the Municipal Commissioner's room.

It is time the Municipal Nationalists and the Independents woke up; it is incumbent on them to preserve the dignity of the Corporation by exposing the tactics and tricks employed by Mr. Mody. I trust the Nationalists will take up the question. In this matter, they may count and win the support and co-operation of the Independdraw in the Municipal Commissioner's room. forward and co-operate in the holy work of keeping up the honour and dignity of the Corporation.—Yours, etc.,

JEHANGIR RUTTONJI.

"OFFICIALS AND ELECTIONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. H. P. Mody's letter on the Mayor's Election vividly reminds one of the French proverb "he who excuses himself, accuses himself" and is the best illustration of the wisdom contained therein. Mr. Mody argues with the agility and dexterity of a counsel and has tried his best to *explain away*, item by item, but the "tout *ensemblage*" remains and cannot be explained away:

(a) The Municipal Commissioner's room.
(b) His presence, of course *conditional*.
(c) The presence of the Commissioner of Police at the invitation of Mr. Barodawalla but as the guest of Mr. Mody.
(d) The presence of Mr. Barodawalla (who was not the Sheriff then) and his friends.
(e) The *object* for which they had met.

Whilst I say that each item by itself may be explained on its merits, (?) they present, a *whole* which if the public do not accept Mr. Mody's inferences, he will please excuse them.

A few weeks back the officials had deflected the course of co-option election and when we have Mr. Mody's *admission* that there have been occasions on which official influence have played a part in deciding elections pertaining to the Corporation, was it not the duty of Mr. Mody, I ask, to avoid anything which savours of official connection, and the Commissioner's room, I trust Mr. Mody will accept it, was the last place to meet for the object the "stalwart" friends of Mr. Barodawalla had in view.

I have no intention of "disputing Mr. Mody's right" to use his influence as he likes,—and who does not know that he is a king-maker—but surely I, a friend of his, whilst congratulating him on his success, have also the right to ask "at what cost" and to suggest that when he is next engaged on his mission of peace and good-will, he will spare his friends, the officials, and will choose a better venue and a still better cause.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Nasik City, April 11.

SOUTH AFRICAN DAY MEETING.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, Thana, and Salsette Taluka Congress Committee, Thana, a public meeting will be held at the Thana Vegetable Market at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) in connection with the South African Day under the presidency of Mr. J. M. Mehta, when Messrs. B. G. Hornimian, B. T. Desai, G. B. Trivedi and others will address the meeting.

SHANKERRAO GAWDE IN PRISON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, April 10.

Shankerrao Gawde, who was permitted by the ex-Maharajah to live outside the prison in a cottage under a military guard, has been removed inside the jail and, it is reported, put to hard labour.

"BACK BAY SCANDAL"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your article on the Back Bay Scandal in to-day's issue makes me exclaim:—"*Honi soit que maly pause.*" Is it not possible for the "Chronicle" to criticise the merits or demerits of proposals emanating from any man without attributing to him unworthy motives? The Government House has no more to do with your imaginary "reversion of Mr. Baptista to the official view" than the man in the moon or in the "Chronicle" sanctum. The Responsive Co-operation Party has no more to do with this scheme than any other political party in India. It appears to me most mischievous to mix up politics with this scheme. What justification have you to insinuate that I may have been "touched by some of that active propaganda which is being carried on in favour of Government to hush up all controversy with regard to the Back Bay." I have never even heard of such a propaganda, much less have I been touched by it. Certainly no such propagandist has been venturesome enough to approach in my neighbourhood. Besides I distinctly declared that the Inquisition can sit to punish the blunderers and plunderers" in my letter. Is this your notion of "hush up all controversy with regard to the Back Bay." Is this your idea of fairplay? It is never too late to mend.

You say my adherence to the Minority Report has not been doubted hitherto. You do not seem to be aware that I drafted almost every word of the Minority Report. I have not changed my mind that the scheme was wrecked on financial rocks. That wreck was due entirely to the solitary failure of the Dredger "Lloyd George" to come up to its estimated capacity. But if the financial rocks can be circumnavigated only a fool would object to the completion of a scheme which will endow Bombay with one of the most graceful and beautiful spots in the whole world, contributing substantially to the amenities of Bombay for the poorest of her population. My suggestion to circumnavigate the rocks are threefold. They may be fallacious. I do not pretent to the inallibility which "The Chronicle" assumes in season and out of season. I have not come across any critic who objects to the completion of the scheme if it were not to cost more than 7 crores. But these seven crores were raised at 6½ per cent from the patriotic capitalists of Bombay. At 6½ per cent. this burden on the tax payer would be 45½ lakhs of rupees. At 3 per cent. the burden on 15 crores would be 45 lakhs. Government could then spend 15 crores without increasing the burden on the tax payer if the loan could be raised at 3 per cent. My suggestion is "Premium Bonds." If this method could attract a loan of 15 crores at 3 per cent., the first of the financial rocks will be circumnavigated. If not the scheme would remain as impracticable as at present, if Premium Bonds be "an exploded financial expedient" *caedit quaestio*. But so far as I have been able to ascertain from discussing with financiers the expedient is neither novel nor exploded but a very feasible expedient if the Peritamion of England can be conciliated. It does not reveal a sense of proportion to compare Premium Bonds with a Derby sweep. My reference to the sweep was only to indicate that the Back Bay Bonds would be more popular than any Derby sweeps in existence, would divert money into the official exchequer while stimulating the habit of saving and thereby help industry.

I did not confine my suggestion to this expedient alone. I coupled it with Viceregal stay in Bombay for a month annually, a grant of two crores, and a strenuous effort to attract the millionaires of the world by amenities and amusements, I believe in the prodigious potentialities of these measures. Those who scoff may live to bless. Only those who have explored these avenues can realise their potentialities. I will not elaborate them at this stage. I wrote my last letter which excited your wrath fully prepared to find my ideas flung with the waste paper basket not only by the wise editors of the Indian newspapers but even by the wise officials in *the Secretariat*. Sometimes I love to plough a lonely furrow. After this confession I hope I have succeeded in convincing you that neither the Government House nor the Liberal Party has anything to do with what I conceived to be the Pearls of Wisdom for the wise men of the East.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matherpacady, April 10.

ALLEGED THEFT OF G. C. NOTES.

LAHORE, April 10.

A theft of currency notes worth Rs. 60,000 belonging to the Government Treasury is reported to have taken place. The facts of the case are that on 5th April, 118 chests of notes were despatched from Amritsar to Lahore, and when their contents were examined on arrival at Lahore one chest was discovered to contain waste-papers instead of currency notes. The police is investigating the case. It is rumoured that some of the employees of the Currency Office are accomplices.—A. P.

HON. MR. JADHAV IN SIND.

HYDERABAD, April 10.

Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Minister of Education, during his stay here visited the local Educational Institutions. He paid a flying visit to Mirpurkhas and on return here was entertained by Mr Lokamal Gobindbux Municipal Councillor.

Mr. Jadhav has left for Sukkur and he will visit Larkana and Shikarpur also.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY

12th April 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	18·90
To-day's Opening Rate	18 99
Difference	+.09
To-day's Closing Rate	18 ·4
Difference	+4

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

12th April, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.50
To-day's Opening Rate	9.51
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	9.47
Difference	—.03
Sewri Closed.	Rs. 344-4-0
Khandi Closed.	Rs. 244 8-0

GOVERNOR'S ALLOWANCES.

NOTICE OF AN INTENDED SUIT.

It will be remembered that Mr. P. G. Joshi, M. L. C., in a statement issued to the press some time back, to explain why the petition filed by him and his friends in the High Court re the samptuary allowances and the tour expenses of H. E. the Governor was not proceeded with, had stated that he contemplated further proceedings to contest the issues involved and the matter was not at rest so far as he was concerned.

We now learn that Mr. P. G. Joshi and Mr. Deshpande of Erandol have, through their legal adviser, Mr. H. V. Kolhatker, pleader of Jalgaon, served the Secretary of State for India in Council, through the Collector, East Khandesh, with a notice calling upon him to exercise his power of direction, supervision and control and to issue necessary instructions to the Government of Bombay to abandon the contemplated expenditure on these two items as it offends against the provisions of the Government of India Act.

In default, Mr. Kolhatker states that his clients will start legal proceedings to obtain (1) a declaration that the Secretary of State for India is not lawfully authorised to spend the above-mentioned items, and (2) an injunction restraining him from incurring the said expenditure during the year 1926-27. The notice further adds that in case any expenditure is incurred for the purposes mentioned above during the currency of this notice, immediate action will be taken before the expiry of the period of this notice and temporary injunction would be asked for till the final decision of the suit.

ELECTIONS & GUJERAT.

G. P. C. C. INVITES APPLICATIONS.

AHMEDABAD, April 10.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has invited applications upto 30th instant from those Congress members who want to stand as Congress candidates from constituencies of Gujarat in the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Legislative Council.—A. P.

ELECTRICAL CHARGES IN AHMEDABAD.

PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN FOR REDUCTION

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

A campaign for the reduction of the charges for electric energy made by the Ahmedabad Electricity Company and to ventilate other grievances against it, was inaugurated last evening at a public meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. G. K. Mavlankar, M.L.C. It was pointed out that 6 annas per unit for lighting which is the present charge should be reduced to four annas per unit and charges for motor that wer raised in 1923 from two annas to three annas per unit should be reduced to 1½ annas per unit. In conclusion the president advised them to create strong public opinion and if even then the company did not reduce its charges, to stop consuming electricity. Other public meetings have been arranged to be held in different parts of the city.—A.P.

KHADDAR PROGRESS IN TAMIL NADU

MADRAS, April 9.

In a statement to the press regarding khaddar progress in Tamil Nadu, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari says that there has been a steady progress in the production and the sale of khaddar for the last three years. The figures of production for the first five months during 1925-26 are four lakhs and ten thousand rupees which by themselves have overtaken the total output for the whole of 1923-24.

Besides this the statement says:—"To have done quiet but continuous famine relief unofficially, at the rate of over three lakhs every year in one province is a matter of no small pride. Putting aside all political aspect of it, for the time, roughly half the value of khadi produced is the price of cotton used, the other half covers wages distributed which is pure famine relief work.—A. P.

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DESAI'S TUTORIAL CLASSES offers splendid opportunity to students, who have obtained forms for Matric Examination. It revises most typical examples in Mathematics, likely to be asked at the University Examination. Any student feeling diffident will immediately see the PRINCIPAL. Names for the year 1926-27 are enrolled. Five students have already joined. 66-68, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1926.

AN URGENT NEED.

The National Week is being enthusiastically observed by Congressmen in this City and, the meetings held at Congress House and elsewhere day after day, at which leading Swarajists and orthodox No-Changers explain to large audiences how excellent has been the result of the unity of action between the two wings of the Congress, have been a marked success. The Ward Congress Committees may show better work but we suppose they find it difficult to arrange for the presence of popular Congress leaders at the same time in many places. The importance of the National Week has been, we believe, adequately explained to Bombay audiences by this time and we would suggest that the Congress headquarters in this city should, from now on, make systematic efforts to increase not only the membership of the Congress, but also the voting strength of the Nationalists on the Council and the Assembly electors' roll. More propaganda on behalf of the policy of the Council programme of the Congress is not enough to win the next general election in the Nationalist interest. Out of 250 millions in British India, the Montford "Reforms" have enfranchised only about 5 millions. This grotesquely inadequate franchise is worked in a way convenient to the bureaucracy and not to the people, because in each province the seats have been so apportioned in the various constituencies as to bring out into unhappy prominence communal consciousness where it lies dormant and inducing it to raise its ugly head where it was practically non-existent before the "Reforms".

The Congress organisations all over the Country cannot offord to neglect this vital need of obtaining accession to the voting strength in their favour. Congress workers must realise that the time at their disposal is very short. The preliminary rolls will have to be ready very soon. Intending candidates in the Congress interest who wish to be adopted by the Congress organisations ought to make it a cardinal point in their programme for winning the election to secure as large a number as possible of Nationalist voters on the the rolls, so that their chances of certain victory increase with the increase in the Nationalist voting strength. In this city there is an urgent need for the executives of the various Ward Committees of the Congress to meet together and select such candidates for adoption by the Congress as would promise them wholehearted co-operation in the task of increasing this voting strength. We would warn those Nationalists who are endeavouring to make the next elections a stupendous success for the Congress not to repeat the mistake of the Municipal Nationalist Party during the recent elections for the new Corporation. Nothing is gained by isolated effort; individual canvassing, although necessary to a certain extent, must not be indulged in to the detriment of the general interest of the Congress which lies in securing that only those candidates whose political faith is beyond doubt and whose election is most probable are officially adopted.

The coming elections are going to be a test not only of the people's faith in the Congress policy, but also of nationalist organising ability. The Congress is to-day faced with the problem of fighting on two fronts. It has to fight through the obstacles put by officialdom in the path towards Swaraj; it has also to fight the new Coalition, the anti-Congress Coalition, whose object as Pandit Motilalji observed in his speech at Lahore, is only "a temporary union for the purposes of the election" in order to oppose the Congress and to weaken its prestige. But if the Nationalists are careful, if their organisation stands the present test, so hopefully expected from it, the Congress can fight against all odds. The new Conglomerate is such an unhappy mingling of curiously discordant elements that it does not as yet know its own mind. Only on one point is it united, its keenness to break the Congress. It is ready to deceive the people by imitating the language of obstruction, it even talks of group civil disobedience to attract the Responsivists, who will, we hope, soon be tired of associating with elements which are Liberal in sentiment and which in utter despair meekly surrender before the "Reforms" and are willing to do *puja* to them. But let the Congress workers organise to secure a greater voting strength, and success is assured. To-day India asks that the blood of her martyred sons shed on Jallianwalla Bagh be remembered. How shall we remember it? We can best remember it only by renewing our determination and redoubling our efforts to win freedom which alone can wipe off the humiliation of that martyrdom. Let us, therefore, all rally to the flag of the Congress.

OFFICIALS AND ELECTIONS.

"There may have been occasions on which official influence may have played a part in deciding elections pertaining to the Corporation and other public bodies, but, in the present instance, the pretty little story which has been got up bears no relation to facts." So wrote Mr. H. P. Mody in his letter which we published on Saturday and in which he sought to disprove the allegations that official influence had been brought to bear in preventing the election of Mr. Huseinbhoy A. Lalji to the presidential chair of the Corporation. We were amazed to find these sentences in a letter written by, of all persons, the biographer of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. *May have been* indeed! Is it possible that a short memory is one of the essential requisites of a member of the "Progressive Party" in the Corporation? Has Mr. H. P. Mody forgotten the chapter about the notorious "Caucus" which forms one of the most instructive portions of his biography of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta? Mr. Mody wrote in that book: "Of many of the men who engineered it, little else could have been expected. But there were some in that heterogeneous crowd which had ranged itself under Mr. Harrison's banner, who might have been expected to have better sense than to associate themselves with a movement, which had for its avowed object the overthrow of a citizen of whom any country might be proud. That it had the support of people in high places only goes to prove the short-sightedness and ingrained prejudice of the rulers of the land. . . . While, however, the attitude of officials, high and low, can be readily explained, it is not easy to understand how the movement could have received the support of Indians of position and abilities. It must be held to be in the nature of a reflection upon our national character that it was largely with the assistance of Pherozeshah's own countrymen that the Caucus was able to achieve such a signal victory at the polls. A sad and disheartening thought, indeed, were it not for the reflection that character and capacity are largely influenced by training and environments, and that a higher standard of public conduct can only come when the people are entrusted with the responsibility of managing their own affairs." We apologise to Mr. Mody for extracting this lengthy passage from his book, but no one, who knows anything about the secret and open tactics adopted at the recent presidential election, will be able to avoid the "sad and disheartening thought" that "Indians of position and abilities" of Mr. Mody should have resorted to them in order to prevent the election of a Nationalist pledged to advance the people's cause in favour of a nominated member. A "higher standard of public conduct" was expected from Mr. Mody than is revealed in the admissions contained in his own letter and the recent happenings in the Corporation Hall and the Commissioner's room. As Mr. Tairsee points out in his letter, which we publish elsewhere, Mr. Mody "argues with the agility and dexterity of a Counsel and has tried his best to *explain away*, item by item, but the *tout ensemble* remains and cannot be explained away". If there was any doubt left in the mind of the public that "the pretty little story" about official interference with the presidential election is not the product of imagination, it has been dispelled by the publication in "The Chronicle" of Mr. Jadhav's letter addressed to a member of the Corporation. Mr. Jadhav's record in this matter is notorious. The public knows too well the brazen manner in which he openly canvasses votes for the Government in Council divisions. That he should have addressed a letter to a member of the Corporation asking him to vote for one of the candidates is not surprising. The amazing thing is that, despite this and other clear proofs of official influence, there are men like Mr. Mody who seek to deceive themselves as well as the public by trying to blockade truth.

ARE WE TRUE TO OUR MARTYRS?

BY B. F. BHARUCHA.

My dear countrymen,—Are we true to our Martyrs of the Jallianwalla Baug? Let each one of us take a mental circuit of seven years (1919-1926); consult our conscience; reflect on our expressions, actions and attitude; gauge how far we have been steadfast or oscillating; and whether we have done our duty to those dear martyrs of ours, who fell to the firing of Dyer in 1919?

The Glorious Response.

Under Gandhiji's great leadership, our response in 1919-20-21, was simply glorious. The spontaneity, the sincerity, the unanimity and the intensity with which leaders, workers, classes and masses flocked round Gandhiji, and offered themselves for service and sacrifice to the Motherland evoked the encomiums of the civilized world, and shook the bureaucracy to its very foundations. The arrest and incarceration of our leaders and of over forty thousand volunteers was the measure of India's sacrifice, and the gauge of bureaucratic callousness. This was the glorious period of self-assertion and of Non-co-operation, 1919-20-21.

Diffidence and Egotism.

But India—unfortunate India—was not destined to be free then. Gandhiji felt diffident, and called off the Bardoli Satyagraha. Great disappointment and resentment was felt all over the country. Gandhiji was incarcerated. The Civil Disobedience Committee was appointed. The diffidence continued, on the one hand, and egotism appeared on the other. The report of that Committee, as I remarked at the time, proved digressive, abortive, retrograde and disruptive. The shadow of the Jallianwala Bang massacre; the imprisonment of the leaders and workers, the brutality and irresponsibility of the bureaucracy paled into insignificance before the lure of the Councils—and the clock of India's progress was set back by diffidence and egotism in 1922-23.

Canker of Communalism.

This gave a golden opportunity to the bureaucracy and to their satellites to plid the mischief. Writers and speakers were ready to spread the communal poison. Hooligans were petted and pampered in some parts; and they were the authors of communal riots. The writer warned the leaders in October 1923, that the mischief was spreading with foreign gold, and that they should have a Standing Committee to deal with these outbursts. But little was done in the matter; and as a result we have seen the scuffles in 1923-24-25 and even now.

Akalis and Satyagrahis.

The redeeming features of these years of depression and humiliation have been the Satyagrahis of Gujarat, Bengal, Maharashtra and C. P.; and the heroic Akalis of the Punjab. My dear countrymen, few of us have realised how these brave followers of Guru Govind Singh have fought and struggled and suffered and sacrificed in the most non-violent manner; and how they have compelled the most well-equipped Imperial Power to yield and recognise the right of the Akalis to reform their own shrines, and to administer their estates in their own way. Did they win by speeches? No. Did they win by sword? No. They won by Satyagraha and suffering and sacrifice.

Avoid Fratricidal Fight.

My countrymen, to-day we are faced with the saddest spectacle of some of our own politicians arraying themselves to fight the Swarajists! Fratricidal fights are responsible for the foreign domination over us. Countrymen are you out to end this domination or to perpetuate it? Pray, remember, your internecine warfare means further lease to the bureaucracy; further exploitation of the land and the people; further exasperation and desperation of the people; and if you sit at your desks, or speak at the Councils, or protest on the platform and then rest at ease, believe me, friends, you are unconsciously hastening the day for a terrible conflagration. My dear Unionists, think of the Jallianwalla Day. Think how our countrymen have perished for our sake. Say what you have *suffered* to wipe off the shame and sorrow of our Motherland. —To-day, what India wants is not merely polished speakers, or acute debaters, or shrewd strategists, or clever constitutionalists—she wants to-day, bold leaders, fearless and selfless workers, strugglers, sufferers and martyrs for righting her wrongs and for gaining her Freedom. My dear countrymen, arise; leave off diffidence, egotism and indifference, fight together and not against one another—for our dear land's freedom.

A DIALOGUE.

[BY T. L. VASWANI.)

"What think you", asked a young man, of the national problem?"

And I answered:—"The national problem, as I understand it, is a problem in national dynamics, in Shakti."

"We want Swaraj", he said.

"Yes," I answered, "and Swaraj is Shakti. What you may get through the *maherbani* of Sircar or Parliament may be much or little; it will not be Swaraj. For Swaraj is not a gift; Swaraj is a conquest.

"How may we conquer the bureaucracy?" he asked.

"By conquering ourselves", I said:—

"How?" he earnestly asked?

"Look!" I said. "Hindus and Muslims fight one another in the name of 'creed' or 'community'! This bane of sectarianism, this canker of communalism must be conquered."

"Look again how the Hindus are divided among themselves."

Are not the Hindu Sabhas, therefore, useful?" he asked.

"Yes! If they will make the Hindus one and strong in the service of the nation, —not antagonistic to Islam. Yes! If they will be national, not communal. Yes! If they will break the class-pride and serve the poor and re-proclaim the Hindu Dharma as religion of Realisation and Fellowship. The twain are one. For to realise God is to have fellowship with the Poor. They are pictures of His Prasad, His human forms."

"What about the Councils? Do you hope for much through fighting the Government there?"

"I am not a politician", I said. "It seems to me that we are at a disadvantage in fighting Government with their weapons. We would fight better with *our* weapons. Government have shown themselves superior in strategy and diplomacy. We may defeat them in debate and dialectics. But where did a nation win freedom by debate and dialectics? Shakti,—more Shakti!—is my watchword."

"But where is Shakti?" he asked.

"Shakti", I said, "is not dead. Shakti lies slumbering among the poor. Go to them! To the peasants! To the village folk! They who are *below* will raise the nation. And Swaraj will be born not in city-nationalism but in a new Peasant-Renaissance.

TRIFLES.

Shoe-throwing at Magistrates has developed into a veritable epidemic in Bombay. A few Pathans set the ball rolling and the members of other communities are gradually taking to it. It is high time a committee was appointed to investigate the problem. Experts in psycho-therapy should be asked to give evidence on the point—why the shoe pinches.

* * *

The "Ten Commandments", which had a run for three consecutive weeks in this city, has been proscribed by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and the Governor of the United Provinces. "Thou shall not see" is perhaps the Eleventh Commandment.

* * *

The reason for this mysterious procedure is not inexplicable. These provincial satraps may, perhaps, be following the dictum of Rudyard Kipling that there are no Ten Commandments on the East of the Suez or it may be another plank in the Bup British Goods Campaign.

* * *

When two Liberals fall out and accuse each other of an "overdose" in public, there is an element of comedy about it. To Mr. Sastri's prescription "Hit first and hit hard" Lord Sinha raises the inconvenient question "Who is to kick?" Mr. Sastri may occasionally blow the whistle, but the "Kick-off" has to be done by the Swarajists.

* * *

To Mr. Baptista's pathetic cry "Give us back our Back Bay" the Governor gave the significant hint "Back it." Matherpaedy was not slow to catch the hint and the Kaka's proposal of premium bonds is a sort of financial osteopathy. He wants not only to take the horse to the watering place but to force it to drink. He may, perhaps, lure away the unwary people further and further into the Back-Bay muddle but he cannot dupe the bigwigs with gubernatorial pageantry and Viceregal passing shows.

* * *

The Judge: "Have you anything to say before I pass sentence upon you?"

The Prisoner: "Please to remember, my lord, as it's trying the likes of me wot keeps the likes of you out of mischief."

WAYFARER.

Notes of the D

Race-Pride.

"Opportunity", a journal of Negr is a monthly periodical conducted group of able writers who are keen cording the progress of the Negro ra America towards a higher standard o whenever opportunity has been allowe it. The race-pride of the Negro has, h ever, not disappeared. On the contr it is being "rationally and effectively d tered" as a writer in the March numb of "Opportunity" points out. The be way to do it, he says, is not by blottin out the footprints of the past, but by engrav ing them indelibly upon the minds of the people and "emphasizing the distance travelled as well as the heights attained." He asks his brother Negroes to remember that they have advanced more in the last half-century than did the Germans during the eight centuries between the time of Julius Ceasar and the ascension of Charlemagne, and he notes that this development promises to continue. There are in his opinion real grounds for the Negro to feel a genuine race-pride. It will be interesting for us in the East to watch how quickly the Negro rises in the scale of progress.

On Which Road.

Trotzky's book "Whither England?" which is published in German by the "German Publishing Association for Politics and History" in Berlin and in English by a Chicago publishing firm has caused quite a stir in the Continental press. On which road will England and the English Labour Party in particular travel? Will they keep to the path of evolution or will they agree to rise against the forces of capitalism in a proletariat revolution? Trotzkey thinks that Great Britain is now at the very end of the capitalistic regime and that the English working classes are on the eve of such a proletariat revolution. He says that "fear of revolution has up to now made British capitalists inclined to agree to concessions and reforms, as long as the material possibilities of British capitalism were unlimited or appeared to be so". He finds that after the world-war Great Britain is changed to its core and at present "the threat of revolution does not suffice to drive the bourgeoisie forwards but rather paralyses the last remains of its economic initiative". He asserts that a revolution is necessary but it is not likely that the British working classes will resort to such an extreme step.

European Humanity!

Globe trotters and other estimable persons from Europe are fond of recording their impressions of the East after a casual saunter through the chief ports of India, China and Japan and they generally never fail to hold up hands of pious horror at the barbarous East which treats "its beggars, bullocks and women" cruelly. It would be better for them to see the beam in their own eye first before they criticize others just at present when France and Spain in their war against the Riffi have refused to permit the despatch either of medical stores, or of an ambulance for the service of the wounded tribesmen. The conduct of Abdel Kerim is in striking contrast with the cruelty of these "civilised" powers. He has been allowing stores to go through for the benefit of his French and Spanish prisoners. The "humane" European Powers have showered deadly injuries in his mountain villages on women and children through their aeroplanes. The French and Spanish press has been silent about this but it has depicted Abdel Kerim as a blood-thirsty savage. The spirit of Locarno, the spirit of peace and good-will and humanity is evidently not to be allowed to travel beyond a very limited range.

Straight Talk

There are people in the new Conglomerate Party who cannot understand how Lala Lajpat Rai could be so emphatic about the non-acceptance of office in the gift of Government. They console themselves with the idea that Lalaji has been laying such stress upon the non-acceptance only after having joined the Swarajists. As a matter of fact, he expressed his views very clearly as regards this point many months ago, and in the latest issue of the "People" he reminds his critics about it. He said in October 1925 that "the true nationalist must avoid all temptation." Lala Lajpat Rai warned the Liberals then that "the Government demand for while-hearted co-operation is not *bona fide*. They know the impossibility of it and therefore harp upon it so often. Is it imaginable that any honest nationalist, be he a Liberal or a Swarajist, can offer such a whole-hearted and unreserved co-operation as the Government wants?" Recent events have shown that there are Liberals and Neo-Liberals who are ready to do so, though they talk of discriminate obstruction.

"MUST HANG DOWN OUR HEADS IN SHAME."

CALCUTTA TRAGEDY—A BLASPHEMY OF RELIGION.

MRS. NAIDU'S PLEA FOR UNITY

SIGNIFICANCE OF NATIONAL WEEK.

A public meeting to observe the National Week was held at the Mastan Tank Road on Monday at 9 p.m., Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. Maulana Shaukat Ali who was one of the speakers was unable to attend the meeting probably owing to his being detained at Dadar. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Byculla Congress Committee.

After Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was proposed to the chair, Mr. S. L. Silam in a brief speech in Urdu explained the object of the meeting, and the significance of the National Week. In conclusion, he requested those present to join the National Congress, and do their bit by their Motherland.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who on rising to speak received an ovation, said that they had met that night to commemorate the memory of those countrymen of theirs who were massacred in the Jallianwalla Baug and who died a martyr's death for their country.

MAHATMA AND CONGRESS.

Proceeding, Mrs. Naidu gave a brief history of the Indian National Congress and the efforts it had made in the cause of obtaining India's freedom and advancing the prosperity and welfare of the people. The Congress she said, was started to obtain more political rights for the people and to acquaint with India's grievances and her aspirations. Men like the grand Old Man of India, Dadabhai Naoroji Badrudin Tyebji and a galaxy of Indian patriots carried on a vigorous propaganda of the advancement of the Congress cause, both through the press and the platform. The work of protesting, petitioning and sending deputations went on for years and it was left to Mahatma Gandhi to turn the National Congress, which was so long entirely controlled by the English-educated and 'Westernised' Indians, into a truly popular and national institution by making it possible for the lowliest and the poorest of the poor Indians to become its members. The Congress hence forward truly and thoroughly represented the masses of the country—the *kisans*, the petty traders and the workmen. Mahatma Gandhi taught them that if they really wanted to advance the cause of their countrymen the bulk of whom lived in the villages and the majority of whom went without even a square meal a day, to have a completely different outlook on life. Mahatma Gandhi taught them the *Mahamantra* of Charkha—a gospel of self-reliance and suffering—which would not only bring them Swaraj but would bring bread to the hungry mouths in the villages, would stop the financial drain which sapped the very life of the nation and put life and vigour in their villages which had almost become lifeless. The universal use of Khaddar was a panacea for all the ills with which their body politic was afflicted.

Along with the gospel of Khaddar Mahatma Gandhi sent another message to his country—a message of harmony and amity between the Hindus and the Muslims and the different communities. It had been their misfortune, said Mrs. Naidu, that though living in the same country and claiming Bharat Mata as their common Motherland, the Hindus and the Muslims should fight with one another and live as if they were enemies. It was Mahatma Gandhi who with the cooperation of Maulana Shankat Ali, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other leaders, worked heart and soul for bringing about a unity and concord between these two sister communities, for he believed—and rightly so—that without this unity and amity there was no prosperity for India.

CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

Referring to the recent Calcutta riots, Mrs. Naidu in feeling tones and full of pathos, appealed to the audience to work for unity and harmony between the Hindus and the Muslims and exhorted them not to do a single act that would go to widen the breach or fan the flames of communal fire which were consuming their national life and threatening their very existence. It was a most shameful thing to see, she said, that the two sons of the same Bharat Mata, in the holy month of Ramzan, when the Muslim minds who were supposed to be turned towards dwelling upon the glory of Allah and his sacrifice should rush to each other's throat and allow a river of blood to flow in the streets of Calcutta. It was a thing that made them all hang down their heads in shame. And what was more, and certainly a blasphemy, that both the Hindus and the Muslims should have the effrontery to claim that they did so in the name of their religion. When she, a Brahmin woman uttered the name "Ram" or Maulana Shaukat Ali a devout Muslim uttered the name "Rahim", it was the same *Khuda*, the same Allah, the same Parweshwar who was invoked. The Indian Muslims had spent their money and had undergone sufferings for the Khilafat and for seeing that the Hedjaz and Jazirat-ul-Arab were free from non-Muslim control, but what reply did they get from the Muslims of the world. They ridiculed the very idea of slaves—for the Indian Muslims along with the rest of Indians were slaves—trying to advise and dictate to other nations. It was therefore, their duty as Indians and as Muslims to see that they were allounted and worked in harmony first to get Swaraj for their Motherland, for a free and self-respecting India could command and insist on her voice being heard in the Councils of other nations.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NATIONAL WEEK.

Concluding Mrs. Naidu dwelt upon the significance of the National Week inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi to observe the tragic happenings in the Punjab and the Jallianwalla Baug, where helpless, innocent and unarmed and peaceful men, women, and even children were ruthlessly massacred to show the power and might of a foreign Government. The walls and the ground at Jallianwalla Baug are living witnesses of the ghastly tragedy that shocked the world. The blood of the martyred countrymen of theirs was crying aloud to them to unite and work in harmony for the attainment of Swaraj which once for all would do away with the *zoolum* under which Indians were groaning and would give a guarantee that such things would never happen again.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

PLEA FOR PHYSICAL AND INTELLECTUAL STRENGTH.

The seventh day of the National Week was observed by a meeting of the citizens of Bombay held at the Congress House on Monday evening under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. B. G. Kher presiding. Speeches were made by prominent speakers on "National Education." The attendance was much larger than that on the previous days, and a few ladies also attended.

Mr. Kher in opening the proceeding said that the subject matter of the day's meeting was very instructive. The celebration of the National Week itself was a process of National Education. Education of the masses was one of the functions of national education. During the last few years institutions to impart national education were started all over the country. Some of them had, as the time passed on, ceased to exist for one reason or another; but there still lived certain institutions like the one at the Convocation ceremony of which Mr. G. Paranjpye has delivered a very instructive and thoughful address. And even though only half a dozen graduates came out of such institutions, they justified their existence. It was a belief in certain quarters that going to Universities for qualifications was necessary to earn one's livelihood. That belief was false. There was absolutely no necessity of going to universities for earning money. Universities were there only to impart higher education. The object of the national education movement was to train the body and the mind of the nation, and to build up the character of the people. It was necessary to develop the character of the nation and to inculcate the spirit of service and sacrifice in the younger generation of the country. It was with that spirit that the national education movement was taken up.

TRAGEDY OF THE PUNJAB.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar, who next addressed the gathering said that with the passing of time the events happening every day were forgotten. It was to combat that spirit of forgetting things that the National Week celebration was arranged. The tragedy of the Jallianwala Bag was an ever-lasting insult and humiliation to the manhood of India; and it could not be forgotten at all in spite of the wise counsel of the learned editor of the "Times of India" to forget the past and begin with a clean slate. The speaker emphasized the fact that not only was it unnecessary to forget the tyranny of the bureaucracy at the Jallianwala Bag, but it was the sacred duty of every Indian who claimed to love India to observe the anniversary of humiliation. The Americans celebrated their National Day of Independence with great pride. Indians had to observe and not celebrate the National Week not with pride as it was the week of their humiliation; but with determination to become a strong nation and win Swaraj. They had to take inspiration from the sad memories of the Punjab tragedy and forget the word "forgive" till they got strong enough to win their freedom.

WANTED PHYSICAL AND INTELLECTUAL STRENGTH.

But what was it that would make them strong?, asked the speaker. The strength that was required was not only physical but intellectual also. They had to fight against a people who were sound, both physically and intellectually. The days of physical fight for Swaraj were gone. Hence it was necessary to develop the intellects of the nation. To do that a national system of education was required. The educational policy of the Government was inaugurated at a time when few men in India knew to serve others, and when the East India Company wanted several clerks for its work. That system had been continued year after year, and as a result of it only clerks were coming out with university degrees seeking service somewhere for a meagre salary. To put a stop to that state of affairs, it was absolutely necessary to inaugurate a national system of education; and induce the rising generation to take advantage of it.

Mr. Gokulbhai D. Bhatt, then said that he held the very extreme views on the subject; and was of opinion that if the students could not go to national schools they had

(Continued on next page).

TIGRIS BREACH WIDENS

BAGHDAD'S PLIGHT WORSE THAN EVER.

ALL CLASSES OF CITIZENS CONSCRIPTED TO WORK.

BAGHDAD, April 11.

Irrigation experts describe the outlook in Baghdad to-night as worse than ever. The breach in the Tigris is now nearly two hundred yards wide, and water is pouring through at the rate of approximately 35,000 cubic feet per second.

The flooded area in the desert surrounding the city is rapidly extending. The flood level is now fifteen feet higher than many parts of Baghdad which is being protected by earth embankments.

The total damage is already well over a million sterling, but if water penetrates the city, the additional losses will be enormous with, it is feared, heavy loss of life. People are in state of anxious tension. All classes of the community have been conscripted to help in strengthening the embankments, and many well-dressed Effendis are performing hard manual labour for the first time in their lives.

An unconfirmed rumour isi current to-night that there has been a further rise in the river Mosul 250 miles north of Baghdad.—Reuter.

KUOMINCHUN GENERALS' INVITATION.

NO RESPONSE FROM WEI-PEI-FU.

LONDON, April 12.

Peking.—Hitherto Wupeifu has not replied to the invitation of the Kuominchun Generals to come to Peking. Saturday's *coup d'etat* which was evidently engineered without Wupeifu's knowledge, is now seen to have been a desperate bid for his support on the part of the leaders of Kuominchun who are obviously near the end of their tether; but there is absence of any indication that Wupeifu is likely to desert his Allies. The evacuation of Kuominchun for Kalgan is now being discussed as an imminent possibility.

BOMBS KILL 4 CHINESE.

Peking.—Four Chinese were killed and nine injured by five bombs dropped by a Chinese-Allied aeroplane attempting to demolish a railway station. Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, chief of the American-Asiatic Expedition, had a narrow escape from injury.—Reuter.

PANAMA CORPORATION.

LONDON, April 12.

Expert comment on the Panama Corporation prospectus is distinctly cautious. It is pointed out that as a million sterling shares will be allotted to the vendor Company, the Central America Exploration and Consolidation, Limited, in which Mr. Alvis, Chairman of the Corporation, who was mainly instrumental in obtaining concessions, is the principal shareholder. The investing public which provides the actual cash will only be entitled to one-third of any profits earned, and while it is admitted that the potentialities of concessions may be great, emphasis is laid on the uncertainty of operations in the virgin tract of a tropical territory badly furnished with means of transport and labour.—Reuter's Special.

MOROCCAN WAR

FRANCO-SPANISH PEACE TERMS.

CONFERENCE AT OUDJA.

LONDON, April 11.

A Havas Agency message states:—According to the "Matin" the Franco-Spanish conditions of peace include submission of the Riffs and the Jebalas to the Sultan of Morocco, the grant of administrative autonomy, the maintenance of a Riffi militia under Franco-Spanish supervision, no alteration in the border of French Morocco, a generous amnesty, exchange of prisoners, disarmament of rebels and the departure of Abdel Krim from the Riff with "honourable compensation." The Riffs have been informed that in case of failure of peace negotiations, the offensive, preparation for which has not been suspended, will start immediately.—Reuter.

BRISK PEACE PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, April 12.

Paris.—Preparations for opening the Moroccan peace negotiations are being rapidly pushed on. M. Painleve conferred yesterday with M. Olivan, head of the Spanish delegation. The French delegation headed by General Simon will leave for Madrid tomorrow with M. Olivan *en route* for Oudjda where it is expected on Friday.

It is reported from a native source in Fez that Abdel Krim has ordered his forces to maintain a strict defensive.

According to the "Matin", the French and Spanish peace conditions include compulsory disarmament of rebel tribesmen, the supervision of any armed militia maintained by the Riffians and their submission in future to the Sultan, and, if possible, the removal of Abdel Krim from the country with suitable compensation.

The "Matin" says conversations are impossible without submission of the Riffi and Jebala tribes, in exchange for which France is ready to accord the Riff administrative autonomy, while leaving it to the delegates clearly to de-limit the country which may be in the Spanish zone and which may claim such autonomy. The French frontier will remain unchanged, or slightly modified, but only as a result of an agreement between France and Spain alone.—Reuter.

SPANISH DELEGATES AT PARIS.

LONDON, April 11.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message states that the "Matin" announces that Lopez and Olivan, the principal Spanish delegates to the Peace Conference at Oudjda, have arrived in Paris to meet M. Painleve and the French delegates in order to arrive at conditions under which an armistice could be granted to the Riffs. It is likely that the delegates will leave for Oudjda on April 12th.—Reuter.

DRUSE LEADERS SUBMIT?

LONDON, April 11.

A Damascus message reports that two prominent Druse leaders have submitted.

The Bedouins attacked the Druses in order to take back the lands occupied by the latter, thirty of whom were killed.—Reuter.

"REMEMBER THE BLOOD OF MY MARTYRED SONS."

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sjts. N. C. Kelkar, K. P. Khadilkar, Jamnadas M. Mehta, K. F. Nariman, Baloobhai I. Desai, Raja Bahadur Govindlal, B. F. Bharucha, B. G. Horniman, K. Natrajan, Husseinbhai A. Lalji, T. Rajagopalacharier, Dr. N. D. Savarkar and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay will speak. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers of all the National Volunteer Corps are requested to be present at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to preserve order at the public meeting.

All volunteers of the Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps are required to be present in full uniform at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to preserve order at the public meeting.

Sjt. K. B. Sanzgiri of the Hindustani Seva Dal will be in charge.

MEETING IN FORT.

A public meeting in connection with the Jalianwala Baug tragedy and the National Week.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at Sheth Kanji Khetsi's Wadi, Mint Road, Fort, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), under the joint auspices of the A Ward Congress Committee and the Jain Sangh of the A Ward by the permission of Sheth Uttamchand Hirji, President, Jain Sangh, A Ward, when Maulana Shaukat Ali Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, B. G. Horniman, Chinubhai Lalji, Makanji Jutha, Chotalal Premji, Lalubhai Dipchand Zaveri, Jayantilal Master and others will speak on (1) Jalianwala Baug, and (2) Duties of the Jains to Shree Shatrunjay, the most sacred place of Jains, and the autocracy of the Thakore of Palitana, when Shrimati Sarojini Naidu will preside. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

LADIES' PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the Hind Mahila Samaj, a public meeting of the ladies will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, when Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Drs. Jothalal Vora and Velkar, M.L.C., will address the meeting on (1) Lord Reading's career as a Viceroy, (2) Tragedy of Jallianwala Baug.

Sriyut Ramu Thakkar will entertain the meeting with national songs. Beautifully embroidered Khaddar saris, table cloths and cushion covers of various types, prepared in the Rashtriya Stree Sabha classes, will be presented for sale, between 3 and 7 p.m.

DECISIVE VICTORY FOR CONGRESS

A STRATEGIST'S PLIGHT.

N. KANARA LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HONAWAR, Apr. 10.

The result of the recent elections for the District Local Board of North Kanara District was a triumph for the cause of the Congress and a smashing defeat to Responsive Cooperation. From the Honawar Taluka three members are elected to the District Local Board and one of them was Mr. M. D. Karki, M L C., whose recent strange action in the Bombay Legislative Council has tended to make him unpopular with his constituents in the District. It might be remembered that Mr. Karki preferred to stick to his seat in the Council, instead of walking out with the Swarajists on the ground that he was merely an associate of the Party and as such could do as he liked. This action of his made him at once very unpopular with the voters and they now have elected three staunch Congressmen, heavily defeating Mr. Karki whose more successful rivals got 916, 734 and 566 votes as against 338 given to him.

CONGRESS BEFORE COMMUNITY.

This shows that as far as North Kanara is concerned there is not the least chance of any placeman being elected at the next Council elections, whether he is a Liberal or a Responsive Cooperator. The heart of the people is sound, but staunch workers are necessary, and Kanara in possessing some of them is extremely fortunate. It might be stated that this fine result was achieved in spite of the fact that most of the voters belonged to the same community as that of Mr. Karki, the majority preferring to place the interests of the nation above those of a community.

CALCUTTA QUIET

COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE CAUSES OF DISTURBANCE.

CALCUTTA, April 12

Calcutta passed another quiet day and even in Burrabazar an atmosphere of peace prevails. The Executive Committee of the Indian Association yesterday afternoon formed a board consisting of Messrs. Krishnakumar Mitra, J. Chaudhuri and others to enquire into the causes of recent disturbances and give relief to sufferers.—F. P. I.

COLLEGE DURWAN'S BRAVERY

At a meeting of the staff and students of the Presidency College Principal Stapleton presiding, resolutions were passed expressing deep regret at the death of Ram Ikbal Singh, head durwan of the College who met death whilst gallantly defending the College against the attacks of rowdies in the recent riot and recording appreciation of the services he had rendered to the College.—F. P. I.

VIGILANCE WORK CONGRES S VOLUNTEERS,

In a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, held on the 7th inst. the date for holding the next Provincial Conference at Krishnagar, was changed as desired by the Reception Committee. Instead of 15th of May it will be held on the 22nd of May next and the days following.

An enquiry Committee consisting of the following, with powers to co-opt, was formed for the proper enquiry about the recent Hindu-Moslem riots in Calcutta.

Members:—Sj. J. M. Sen-Gupta, Maulana A. K. Azad, Haji Abdur Rashid Khan, Sj. Lalit Mohan Das, Pandit Lakshman Narayan Garde, Pandit Purushottom Roy, Sj. Satcowripati Roy, Sj. Suresh Chandra Mazumdar.

Then the following two resolutions were also passed:—

"Resolved that the B. P. C. C condemns the goondaism prevalent in the city of Calcutta during the present Calcutta riots and resolves that steps be taken to put a stop to such goondaism by organizing Palli Samity in each Ward in Calcutta jointly with the Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation."

"Resolved that the B. P. C. C. congratulates the volunteers for their valiant defence of temples, mosques, dargas and individuals irrespective of community in the present Hindu-Moslem riots in Calcutta."—"Servant."

MUSIC PROHIBITED AT FESTIVAL.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 11.

As a sequel to the recent riots the Commissioner of Police has prohibited any procession, public assembly, singing and playing music, or exhibition of effigies in any public place to-morrow on the occasion of the Shait Sankranti Festival. The order was made known in Calcutta, by beat of drum last night in consequence of which the annual Jeliapara Pantomime which provides an attractive pageant every year has been cancelled. The situation since Saturday has been perfectly quiet. The Police and the military are still guarding some of the most affected areas but restrictions of postal facilities which were ordered as a temporary measure have been withdrawn.—A.P.

The Bengal Government are offering three post graduate Scholarships of Rs. 100 a month each tenable for three years for encouragement of original research.—

HORNBY-BELLARD SCHEME

PROPOSAL OF NAMING "TILAK ROAD."

DISCUSSION IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

There were two items of interest viz.:—Naming of the Hornby-Ballard Road and the question of house collapses in the city on which a Coroner's jury had passed strictures some time ago. Both the matters were referred to Committees after some discussion.

At the outset the President announced the result of the election of twelve members on the Standing Committee and stated that there was a tie between Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola and Mr. P. J. Murzban and he gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola as he was a senior sitting member of the Corporation. The result of the election was published in the "Chronicle" of Friday last.

HORNBY-BALLARD SCHEME.

Consideration was then given to a letter from the Commissioner in regard to the naming of the road in the Hornby-Ballard scheme. The Corporation had suggested the name of "Tilak Road". The Commissioner stated:—On 12th February 1926, I suggested that a suitable road to commemorate Mr. Tilak would be the new road leading from Lady Jamshedji Road to Kingsway over the new Dadar overbridge. The main road in the Hornby Road Scheme may be appropriately named 'Ballard Road' as it iss in direct continuation of that road leading from the Mole, and the scheme has also been known as the Hornby-Ballard Scheme since its inception. I am, however, prepared to accept any name which the Corporation may desire provided it is not too lengthy or likely to lead to confusion but it would probably be best to wait for the completion of the road before deciding".

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Roads Committee for report.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy moved another amendment that the road be named "Gerald Aungier" after the first Governor of Bombay who predicted that Bombay one day would be one of "the brightest jewels of the British Crown".

Dr. M. C. Javle moved the third amendment that the question be referred to the Commissioner for re-consideration and report.

Mr. B. T. Desai opposed Mr. Byramjee's amendment and said those days of naming roads after Governors and Viceroys had gone, and if they had not gone they might be existing with Dabholkers and Javles (laughter). He submitted that the road be named after a gentleman who had done some public service to the country.

After some discussion the amendment of Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola to refer the question to the Roads Committee was adopted as a substantive proposition.

HOUSE COLLAPSES.

Consideration was then given to the report from the Commissioner in connection with the collapse of portions of buildings at Memonwada Road (B Ward) and Bhoiwar Lane (A Ward).

On the motion of Mr. Mohamlal M. Desai the matter was referred to the Roads' Committee for report.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

BOUND FOR THE POLE.

"NORGE" CROSSES THE ATLANTIC.

LONDON, April 11.

"Norge" piloted by Major Scott who has twice crossed the Atlantic in R-34 landed safely at Pulham at 5-50 p.m. this afternoon. It is expected that the airship will sail for Spitzbergen on the 20th April.

Hundreds of groundmen at Pulham resembled children chasing a derelict air-balloon as the "Norge" repeatedly approached the white signal patch of the ground and overshot the mark and had to manoeuvre wide circles to try again. Occasionally men seizing the ropes were lifted into the air six or seven feet before they released their hold. It was over two hours before the airship was secured and shepherded to the hangar.

It accomplished a non-stop flight lasting thirty hours. The fuel would have lasted another eight hours. The engeers are satisfied at this behavour and of its ability to perform the Polar trip.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lawrence accompanied by Miss Lawrence and Captain O. L. Paget, Aide-de-Camp, left Bombay for Daulatabad *en route* to Mahableshwar on Saturday last.

Mr. Indu Bhushan Dutt of Comilla is standing for election to the Legislative Assembly in the coming election.—F. P. I.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin and party arrived at Dehra Dun on Saturday.—A. P.

Small-pox which broke out in an epidemic form in Nagpur has considerably abated as a result, it is believed, of continued rains almost every evening during the last fortnight which is very unusual for this time of the year.

CUSTODY OF MINOR GIRLS.

FATHER'S RIGHT UPHELD.

JUSTICE LALUBHAI'S JUDGMENT IN BORAH CASE.

As already reported in these columns, the Hon. Mr. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah delivered his judgment on Friday last, in the case in which a writ of Habeas Corpus was issued against Mahomedali Allabux directing him to produce in Court the two minor daughters of one Ismailji Abdullaly.

In issuing a warrant of attachment against Mahomedali Allabux for non-production of the girls his Lordship remarked that he was prepared to give one more chance to the respondent to comply with the Court's order, if he meant to do so, before the Court re-opened after the summer vacation. In the meanwhile the warrant of attachment was to lie in the Crown Office to be executed in the event of the respondent's failure to comply with the order. The respondent was also directed to give an undertaking not to help to bring about the marriage of any of the minors during the interval.

In the course of his judgment his Lordship wrote as follows:—

At the outset I should mention that an application was made on behalf of the second respondent under Rule 164 for the attendance of some of the deponents on the side of the petitioner for cross-examination I, however, reserved dealing with this application and heard the parties on the merit and yesterday after the arguments were over I intimated my opinion that in the exercise of my discretion under Rule 164 it was not necessary under the circumstances of this case to delay or prolong the already protracted proceedings by adjournment for the attendance of some of the witnesses for cross-examination on the side of the petitioner. My reason for thus dealing with that application briefly is that the affidavits on the side of the petitioner when analysed relate really to only a few material points and do not think the facts which are required to be isolated at this stage consisted in any such order as prayed for. The return to the writ as made out in the affidavit may be stated in the words of the Respondent No. 2 as given in para 12 of his affidavit.

"I have taken all steps in my power to carry out the orders of this Honourable Court, but to my regret I have failed and I am helpless to carry out such orders and I am prepared to take such steps which this Honourable Court might suggest and which the petitioner might suggest to recover possession of the minors and I also hereby offer and I also hereby offer to submit to any investigation by an officer of this Honourable Court as to what efforts I have hitherto made in order to carry out the order of this Honourable Court."

RESPONDENT'S PLEA.

The facts relating to the inability of respondent No. 2 to produce the minors have been stated in detail in his affidavit dated the 10th March, 1926. In substance his plea is this that about the beginning of January he sent his son to Gadhakada where these minors were, but on some date which is not specified in the affidavits; the two minors while returning from their Madressa went straight to the house of Yusufalli and left the shelter of Respondent No. 2. Thereafter, he wrote a letter to Yusufalli and he also wrote a letter to the Police Patel or Gadhakada requesting them to be good enough to let the minors return to his house and requesting the Police Patel that he should intercede on his behalf and in his favour. Then he went himself to Gadhakada about the 4th February, 1926 which should be soon after the decision by the Court of Appeal and there he says he tried his best to persuade Yusufalli to let the minors return to his house but Yusufalli did not accede to that request because according to him on asking the minors they expressed their absolute unwillingness to come to his house because they were afraid that they were going to be removed to Bombay against their will. Then the Respondent No. 2 asked the Police Patel and certain memwers of the village panch to intercede in this matter and the Panch on the 10th February, 1926 and the Patel on the 11th February, apparently asked the minors in the presence of Yusufalli and also to Yusufalli and then reported their view that as the minors were unwilling nothing further could be done. The recorded statements of the Police Patel and the Panch have been attached as annextures to the affidavits. Then he apparently consulted his pleader Mr. Nandram at Nageshri in the State of Junagadh and he was advised by him that he could not get custody of the minors.

JUNAGADH OFFICIALS' ATTITUDE.

He also refers to the fact that he had instructed a friend of his, Mr. Nurbhai Mullaji Hassonali Dedanvala by a telegram dated the 4th March, 1926 requesting him, who was at Wedhwan for his private business to make an application to the Agent to the Governor General at Rajkot to recommend the Junagadh State authorities to arrange for the delivery of the said minors to his charge and he attached a copy of his telegram and also the reply which he had received to the affidavit. The reply was in these terms: "Received Approached A. G. G. (which would mean the Agent to the Governor General) informed all situation unable interfere advise getting justice and apply Junagadh State."

As against this statement, there is a pretty long affidavit of the petitioner himself which to my mind is of no use as apparently the affidavit contains inferences on facts stated in some other affidavit. This affidavit is dated the 6th April 1926. There is also the affidavit of Allibhoy Adamji Pirbhoy in which he has referred in great detail to the places to which he went to get the Police authority of Junagadh State in company of a friend of his whose affidavit has also been put in, but these affidavits beyond referring to one or two points, which I shall refer to while dealing with the applications in the affidavit of the Respondent No. 2, does not appear to me to be of great importance for the purpose of the point which I have to consider. There is also an affidavit put in showing that no application such as, as has been stated in the affidavit of Respondent No. 2 was made by Nurbhai to the Agent to the Governor General. There is also an affidavit of Respondent No. 2 in reply dated the 7th April, 1926 in which he had explained the unsatisfactory nature of the affidavits filed on behalf of the petitioner and further he has attached to that affidavit a copy of the Plaint which he has apparently filed in the Court at Nageshri.

FACT OF CUSTODY.

His Lordship then went on to observe that apparently from the 16th December, 1925 upto 4th January, 1926 nothing further is suggested to have been done and on or about the 4th January, 1926 when Mahomedali's son was again sent to Gadhakada to fetch the minors the result was that the minors one day preferred to leave his house and went to Yusafalli. It appears from the affidavit filed by the respondent No. 2, dated the 6th January 1926 that on that day the minors were stated by him to be in the custody. Whether the minors left his custody before the 5th or after the 5th January 1926 is to be ascertained by inferences from the affidavits but about this time the minors are said to have left his protection and gone out of his custody Then again some time elapsed before he went himself to Gadhakada as he says in January he could not go to Gadhakada as he was busy with the Municipal Election and it is possible that he might have been awaiting the decision of the Appeal. Then in February he made efforts by asking Yusufalli to send the minors to his house and also asking the Panch to help him in securing the custody of the girls. On these facts it appears to me, that at the date when I made the order, the minors were undoubtedly under the custody and under the control of the Respondent No. 2. At that time all objections were raised to the proceedings including the question of the Jurisdiction of this Honourable Court to deal with the matter as the minors were outside the limits of the Appellate Jurisdiction of this Honourable High Court. It was perfectly open to him to raise all these questions and they were dealt with at the time. All that I desire the second Respondent to note is that I did not notice any sufficient attention on his part to bring down the minors at once to Bombay to meet the situation if and when the Order would be made against him in December and though the original date fixed was the 18th January, 1926 for production when I made the Rule absolute up to some date after the 6th January 1926 when the minors are said to have gone away of their own accord under the protection of Yusufalli. The second Respondent had undoubtedly the control and custody of the minors and I am unable to hold on these facts that durinw that interval any real or substantial effort was made by Respondent No. 2 to bring down the minors to Bombay.

MINORS' ALLEGED UNWILLINGNESS.

Then I come to the period when the efforts are said to have been made. On the affidavits I think I should accept this decision that the minors in fact from the date they are supposed to have left his house are living with Yusufalli. I am also willing to believe that when the Panch and Police Patel asked the minors they expressed their unwillingness to return to the house at Respondent No. W. I am also prepared to accept that the correspondence referred to in the affidavits between Yusufalli and the second Respondent was carried out, but the whole of this story really when analysed comes to this that on account of the unwillingness of the minors to return to Bombay, they took it into their heads to leave the house and protection of Respondent No. 2 and went off straight to Yusufalli who was apparently willing to extend his protection to them. In connection with this I should refer to the statement made in the plaint which has been filed in the Court at Nageshri. The Defendant in para 4 of this plaint has translated and attached to his affidavit it is stated, as follows:—"That the Defendant, i.e., Yusufali Akbarali being a relative took the said minor girls on a certain occasion to his place to dine. He having impressed certain things on them, the said girls while returning from the Madrassa went to his house and the defendant has detained them in his house and he does not allow them to return to my custody." This Yusufali is a distant relation of Respondent No. 2. Gadhakada is stated before me to be a small village where there are about 50 Borah families living. It is in this village where these girls who are of the ages of 12 and 11 years are supposed to have left the protection of their own will and determination of Respondent No. 2 and sought the protection of Yusufali.

AN UNBELIEVABLE STORY.

After careful consideration of this story I regret that I cannot believe the story which does not inspire any confidence in my mind. It is a matter of common human experience that minors females of this tender age are put up and influenced by their immediate surroundings. I am asked to believe that in effect that in spite of the most genuine and most earnest efforts on the part of Respondent No. 2 these girls were prepared and were inclined to self-determination in the manner in which the second Respondent puts it and which would baffle all efforts of Respondent No. 2. It is possible, but it is extraordinary, this unusual degree of self-determination in the girls of this tender age which I have described and all that ready willingness and benevolence of a man like Yusufali who extended his protection to them and the tender regard of the Punch and the Police Patel expressed their wishes against what I am asked to believe to be the efforts of a man of the position of the second Respondent who is described by these persons as a very big person. Such combination of circumstances is possible, but I have to consider whether it is probable or not. It is quite possible that all things meant to be conveyed by the affidavit of Respondent No. 2 may be true but according to the definition of the word true as given in the Evidence Act, I have to consider whether on his affidavit, I can say that this story which involves such strong and extraordinary determination on the part of the minor girls and dislike for their father which happens to coincide with the dislike which is indicated by the second Respondent in his affidavit as regards the attitude of the father towards his daughters can be said to be true.

NO REAL EFFORT MADE.

That means I have to consider whether after considering the matters before me, I can believe it to be existing, or considering the existance whether it can be true. On this point there is only the affidavit of Respondent No. 2. There is no affidavit of Yusufali filed in this case. I have considered the position with great care and some anxiety, and I have not been able to see my way to accept the story which has been put forward with reference to these efforts said to have been made by Respondent No. 2 as indicating real and earnest efforts to comply with the Order of this Court. Ex-facie, it appears to be an effort such as could be described as all that could be expected of him to be done. But it is impossible, it is not responsible, to avoid the story of the second Respondent and the probability of it, a little under the surface, which has been disclosed in the affidavit. I have stated my reason for my inability to feel satisfied with regard to the statements that these girls really have entertained such dislike for their father as is sought to be made out and they left his protection in spite of and contrary to his wishes. The affidavit is not very illuminating as to the relations of Yusufali and himself. The only thing that I know is that he is a distant relation of Respondent No. 2. It is not necessary for the purpose of these proceedings to attempt to define the exact legal position of the punch only as it is necessary to consider how far the conflicting statements of he Police Patel which are said to be established on the affidavits in the case are true to which of the conflicting versions put before the Court is true. As I have stated I am prepared to accept that when the punch and the Police Patel made the enwuiry the girls must have told as they say they did, namely, that they were unwilling to return to the house of Respondent No. 2. I am therefore, on these affidavits unable to hold that the return to the Writ as disclosed in the affidavit of Respondent No. 2, dated the 10th March, 1926 is good.

ALTERNATIVE REMEDY.

I wish to say a word with reference to the other offer and I should add a word with reference to the other remedy said to have been adopted by Respondent No. 2 by way of filing a suit. I am not concerned with the merits or demerits of this particular remedy adopted. I have read the plaint and I can only say that this remedy adopted is not indicative of that desire to comply with the Order of this Court which the Court must accept from every person against whom an Order for the issue of a Writ of Habeas Corpus is made. When I read the Plaint I do not find the circumstances disclosed as to how the custody of the minor girls was given to the second Respondent by the petitioner and under what circumstances he seeks to recover possession. There is no reference whatever of the proceedings of this Court and it is a plaint to which it is not difficult to imagine that Yusufali can easily make an answer and which would be apparently unanswerable. I again attach no importance to this kind of offer. Then there is a statement made that he asked a friend of his to write or to apply to the Agent of the Governor General so that he might recommend to the Junagadh State that the minors may be restored to the Respondent No. 2. It is not necessary to say anything more on this point beyond this, that the statements as made in the affidavit of the 10th March 1926 would have been misleading had it not been for the effort made by the petitioner to get a reply from the Agent to the Governor General from which it is clear that no such application of the Respondent No. 2 was made. The suggestion made in the affidavit of Nurbhai that he by mistake wrote A. G. G. for the Political Agent is not of any value to my mind Even that effort, such as it is, is indicative not of earnestness to comply with the order of this Court but to make the Court believe that he has adopted a measure to enable him to get custody of the minors.

I regret to have to come to this conclusion on the affidavit of Respondent No. 2 and I wish to say a word with reference to the order made on behalf of Respondent No. 2 that he was willing to join in any of the proceedings which the petitioner might take in the Courts of the Junagadh State and to furnish information to this Court on this point.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

I do not think that I am concerned with these proceedings and with that question at all. It would be perfectly open to the petitioner to adopt such remedies as he may think are open to him to get custody of the minors. All that I have to consider is whether the Respondent No. 2 has made a good return to the Writ which was ordered to be issued by this Court.

Again with reference to this point the Learned Counsel for Respondent No. 2 as relied upon the observations of their Lordships in the Privy Council reported in 41 Indian Appeals at pages 322 and 323

These observations were really dealt with at the time when I considered the contentions of Respondent No. 2 before making the Order dated the 16th December 1925. I am unable to see how these observations can apply to the facts and circumstances of this case.

Under the Jurisdiction of this Court relating to the Writ of Habeas Corpus it has been held now by the Court of Appeal that this Court had jurisdiction to issue such writ in the case even if the minors were outside the territorial jurisdiction of this Court, and it is clear that if this Court has jurisdiction, there can be nothing improper under the circumstances of the case, in passing an order asking the Second Respondent to produce the minors who were admittedly in his custody and under his control at the date of the Order. Now if such an order could not be passed there can be no meaning in the power to issue the writ of Habeas Corpus to a person detaining the minors outside the jurisdiction of this Court who may have been kept for his convenience. It has been urged on behalf of the Respondent No. 2 that this Court could not reasonably expect him to comply with the Order which would involve use of force in bringing the minors to Bombay. With that contention I am aggrieved. My difficulty as regards these arguments is that on facts I am not satisfied that anything like force was needed throughout the long period from the 30th November up to now to bring the minors to Bombay. I have not been able to accept the contention of Respondent No. 2 that he has really made an honest and earnest effort to bring the minors to Bombay and to comply with the Writ of this Court.

PETITIONER'S RIGHT TO CUSTODY OF DAUGHTERS.

As regards the offer made by the second Respondent that he is willing to join in any proceedings which may be taken by the petitioner who is undoubtedly entitled to the custody of his minor daughters, I have already stated that it is an offer which does not help me in coming to a conclusion in these proceedings, as I have stated that I am concerned only with this particular proceeding and with this particular remedy adopted by the petitioner and I can only deal with the position as it is open to me on such a proceeding. I should like to refer to the observations of Lord Watson in Bernado versus Ford which was referred to in the arguments before me when I made the Order on the 16th December 1925 and which has been referred to by the Court of Appeal.

(His Lordship also refers to the observations of Lord Hutchson and Lord McNaughten.)

In the present case it is indisputable and it is not disputed that when the jurisdiction of the Court was invoked the minors were under the custody and control of Respondent No. 2. Therefore, all I have to consider at this stage is whether the return which is supposed to have been done in the affidavit, is good and for the reasons which I have already stated I am unable to hold that any good cause is shown for not complying with the Order of this Court in obeying the Writ.

WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT.

According to the proper procedure in this view of the case on the application of the petitioner a Warrant of Attachment would be issued, but I am prepared to give one more opportunity to the respondent No. 2 to comply with the Order of this Court if he is minded to do so and with the view I may allow him time on his undertaking to appear before this Court on that day that is the 9th day of June 1926. In order to give effect to this view I direct that on Respondent No. 2 giving a personal undertaking to the Clerk of the Crown either directly or indirectly in any way not to help to bring about the marriage during this interval of either of these minors and to submit to the Warrant of Attachment when called upon. The warrant of Attachment will be stayed until the 8th June 1926. In case the Respondent No. 2 is able by that date to comply with the Orders of this Court, the Warrant will not be issued. In case he fails to comply with the Orders of this Court the matter will be brought up for further orders of this Court. Liberty to apply.

COSTS.

As regards costs, I direct that the second respondent should pay the costs of the petitioner of these proceedings subsequent to the Appeal.

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

VALIDITY OF MADRAS ACT QUESTIONED.

MADRAS, April 9.

At the Madras High Court to-day before Justice Srinivasa Iyengar when a batch of suits against the Hindu Religious Endowment Board came up for consideration for the settlement of the issues the following among other issues were framed in common for all suits after discussion:—

"Was it competent or not for His Excellency the Governor to return the bill passed by the first Legislative Council for reconsideration by the Second Council? Did the Bill lapse by the abilition of the first Council?

If it was so competent, was not the Bill returned to the second council, within the meaning of section 81A of the Government of India Act?

Was the second Council deprived of the opportunity to reconsider the Bill either in the whole or in part, by reason of the action of the Governor and the ruling of the President, and whether the ruling is liable to be questioned in a court of law with a view to invalidate the act.

Whether the second Council only considered the amendments recommended to them by the Governor and did not consider the Bill in the whole or in part, or passed the Bill as amended, and whether on this ground, the validity of the Act is open to question."—A.P.

CABLE ITEMS

A Cape Town message says that the Royal Air Force Fliers arrived there.

The Argentine official estimates of exportable surplus are 2,212 thousand tons of wheat and 1,198 thousand tons of linseed.

"MUST HANG DOWN HEADS IN SHAME."

(Continued from previous page).

better remain without any education at all. He compared the brain of a child with a motor-tyre and said that as long as they pumped in knowledge in that tyre it would work.

OUTCOME OF POLITICAL ENTHUSIASM

Mr. Purushottamdas Trikamdas said his views on national education were quite different from those expressed by the previous speaker, and he believed that the institutions started in the hot days of the N.-C.-O. movement were only an outcome of the political enthusiasm of the people. They ceased to exist as soon as political enthusiasm seemed to be lacking. He did not blame anyone for it; but considered that more thought should have been bestowed on the subject. He believed that the money to be spent by the universities after education ought to be paid by the Government. Unless the Government were forced to take up the subject seriously and the unnecessary barriers of a foreign language used as the medium of education were removed no scheme of education could succeed. He was glad to see that a movement to start provincial universities in Gujerat and Maharashtra was set afoot, and he hoped that they would impart education through their different vernaculars rather than through a foreign language.

"SHOPKEEPERISH" VIEW-POINT.

Mr. L. G. Khare in a brief speech supported the point of view placed forward by Mr. Bhatt, and said, from his vivid experience of education, that no "shopkeeperish point of view" was possible on that subject. He depicted the exact position of the educational institutions conducted by the Government and said that it was from the dimension and ventilation of the buildings that the quality of education was considered best. He cited the instance of Prof. Karve who had spent his life after a particular cause, and wished that men and women filled with love for national education should come out in the country to sacrifice their all and work for it.

The President in winding up the proceedings, described the present Government system of education as non-national; and advised the audience to support and strengthen national institutions.

Mr. Pupala, a Telugu Sandow then performed feats of physical culture, and the meeting dispersed after passing a vote of thanks for the Chair.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHAR AT DADAR.

KHADDAR SOLE MEANS OF POLITICAL SALVATION.

Under the auspices of the G Ward Congress Committee, a public meeting was held last night to celebrate the National Week. Maulana Shaukat Ali who presided stressed the importance of intercommunal unity and asked Mr. Rajagopalachar who attended the meeting along with Mr. Devidas to address the gathering as he had to leave to attend another meeting. Mr. Rajagopalachar said he would have liked first to hear Mr. Balubhai Desai and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who had come up specially to address the gathering, but as the secretaries had given such a good account of the work done by the Spinners' Club in G Ward he felt he could do no better than emphasize the importance of khaddar. Mr. Rajagopalachar presented medals to the first four winners in the spinning competition recently held under the auspices of the Spinners' Club and asked the gathering to say how many of them were wearing khaddar. A show of hands indicated the number and the speaker observed that three years ago there was greater enthusiasm for khaddar work.

PROMOTE KHADDAR.

He hoped they would not fall a prey to the present depression but would promote khaddar. They had a duty before them now in the election too, and that was to return the Swarajists to the Council. They must remember that to the Non-Cooperators pure and simple the Swarajists were nearer than any other people.

Mr Balubhai Desai asked the audience to realise the importance of the coming elections, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta announced that he was going to stand for the Assembly from Bombay, Mr. V. J. Patel having decided to win a seat from Ahmedabad. Mr. Mehta said they must be aware that unity between the two sections of Congressmen meant that they could capture with their united efforts now all the legislatures. He was convinced that if after successfully running the next elections they gave an ultimatum to Government, and if it was rejected, a huge no tax campaign could be begun by the Swarajists coming out of the legislatures to do propaganda for it along with the orthodox Non-Cooperators. After a vote of thanks from Mr. Sahasrabudhe the meeting, which was very largely attended, dissolved at a very late hour.

WATCHDOGS OF SWARAJ.

TRUST THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

Under the auspices of the F Ward Congress Committee a public meeting was held at Krishna Buildings, Parel, on Sunday last when Maulana Shaukat Ali and others spoke on the "Politics of Self-respect." Mr. L. G. Khare opened the proceedings with a few remarks on the urgent necessity of sending stalwart Swarajists into the Councils who will show the same healthy type of discipline as was evidenced at the time of the "walk-out". Maulana Shaukat Ali emphasized the need of fighting against the communal bitterness which some people are interested in creating and continuing. He suggested a Conference amongst all true Congressmen to take steps to prevent the mischief of these people and one of the first steps, he said, was to capture the Councils through sturdy Congressmen, so that Liberals and others who wanted to join them will not work them against the interest of the country. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta spoke strongly about the futility of expecting the people to believe in the Reforms and Mr. Balubhai Desai remarked in his speech that they wanted Congressmen to capture the Councils as watchdogs of Swaraj. Mr. A. B. Vaidya thanked the speakers and urged the F Ward Congress volunteers to go round and see that the voter's register had increased. Dr. Sathaye, the President of the meeting, urged in conclusion the importance of carrying on the constructive programme.

MUSSOLINI GOING STRONG.

HARANGUES AT TRIPOLI.

LONDON, April 12.

Tripoli.—Sgr. Mussolini had a most stirring welcome on landing from the battleship "Cavour." Ships in the harbour thundered salutes, bands played, and troops presented arms. The Mayor of Tripoli made a cordial speech of welcome in Arabic, Sgr. Mussolini then, on horseback, reviewed the troops including the Libyan and Eritrean contingents, who presented a very imposing spectacle, and was, enthusiastically, cheered by a large crowd.

After this Sgr. Mussolini addressed a crowd in the central Square when he said noble and mighty King Emanuel, who was blessed by God and loved by all his people, had sent him to Tripoli which was for ever Italy's. If the Tripolitans persevered in their obedience to his lord and master they would be protected by just laws for the King, and the Italian Government desired that this land in which there were so many deathless memorials of ancient Rome should be prosperous and happy. He concluded by calling "Long Live the King" and the crowd answered with cheers and cries of "Long Live the King", "Long Live Sgr. Mussolini."

"MIGHT OF ITALIAN NATION."

Addressing a large crowd of Fascists, later, from the balcony of the Governor's residence, Sgr. Mussolini declared that the visit was a demonstration of the might of the Italian nation which had borne triumphant the immortal fasces of Rome to the shores of the African sea. Sgr. Mussolini said: "Destiny urged us to this country. Nobody can damn the stream of destiny, above all nobody can break our inflexible will."—Reuter's Special.

THE FASCIST WAY.

Tripoli.—After receiving a magnificent gold writing service and an Arab robe from the Mayor of Tripoli in the Town Hall, Sgr. Mussolini visited the headquarters of the local Fascists where he was given an enthusiastic reception. In a speech Sgr. Mussolini said that had the serious consequences attack on him had more he would still have come to Tripoli for it was the Fascist way not to be purpose. His visit turned aside from the him with enthusiasm to Tripoli had filled that Italians there were far he had found worthy of a Fascist Italy which, fortified by her glorious past had advanced towards a sure triumph. (Loud cheers.) Subsequently Sgr Mussolini was given a banquet, and a reception was held in the Governor's Palace. Streets were illuminated at night.—Reuter's Special.

GREEK PRESIDENTSHIP.

GENERAL PANGALOS ELECTED.

LONDON, April 12.

Athens.—Returns from 23 districts where the Presidential election was held yesterday show an overwhelming vote for General Pangalos whose election is now final.—Reuter.

AMORTIZATION OF FRENCH DEBT.

LONDON, April 11.

Paris.—The Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate have donated 10,000 francs each for amortization of the French debt to the Allies. Government has decided that the Ministers shall each give 5,000 francs and the Under-Secretaries of State 1,000 francs each.—Reuter.

LATE COL HANDYSIDE.

LAHORE, April 12.

It is reported from Peshawar that Mr. Eric Charles Handyside, a well-known Commandant, has been killed by an outlaw. Details are not yet to hand.—A.P.

DELHI, April 12.

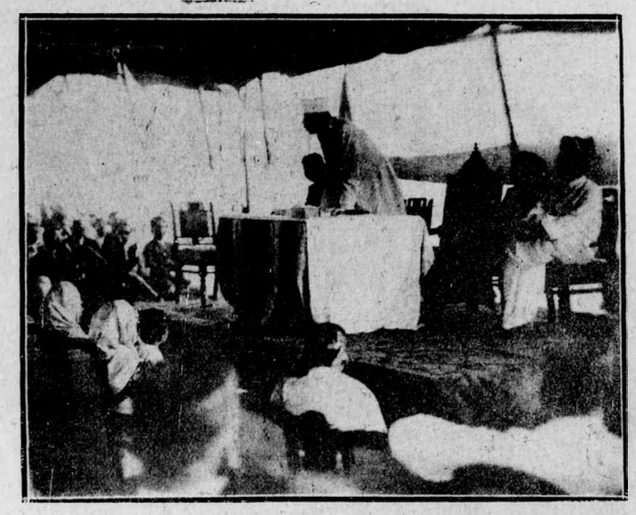
Further news about the death of Col. Handyside, Commandant, the Frontier Constabulary shows that he was not killed by an outlaw, but died as the result of an encounter with an outlaw on 10th April. Details of this encounter are awaited.—A. P.

PANDIT MOTILAL TO CONFER WITH GANDHIJI.

ALLAHABAD, April 11.

Pandit Motilal Nehru returns from Lahore to-morrow, and after a brief stay, leaves for Calcutta on the 13th reaching there on the 14th morning. His visit is in connection with the election affairs. He will also utilize the visit to bring about a reconciliation between the Hindus and the Moslems. He expects to leave Calcutta about the 17th for Bombay enroute Sabarmati to confer with Mahatmaji. Mrs. Naidu, it is expected, will join him at Bombay in his visit to Mahatma Gandhi.—F. P. I.

HINDU GYMKHANA.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

A pleasant function took place on Saturday evening on the Hindu Gymkhana ground when prizes were distributed to the members of the Champion Team in Quadrangular Tourna ment of 1925. The photograph to the left shows the Chairman, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, addressing the assembly, while that to the right shows the guests partaking of light refreshments.

HAWKING KHADDAR.

The "Chronicle" Photos.

Dr. Sathaye, the President of the F Ward Congress Committee, starting to sell khaddar in the Parel area along with a group of Congress workers.

AGAKHAN HOCKEY FINAL.

Photo by Pressman.

The Customs Hockey team who defeated the Christ Church Old Boys in the final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament and brought the Cup in Bombay after 8 years.

HIGH COURT

ECHO OF N-C-O DAYS.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SURAT COUNCILLORS

The memorable struggle between the Nationalists and the Government during the stirring days of the Non-Co-operation movement was recalled during the hearing, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump at the High Court, of the appeal preferred by the Secretary of State for India against the judgment of the District Judge of Surat in the suit filed against Mr. M. K. Dixit and thirty other members of the superseded Municipality of Surat. The suit was for the recovery of municipal funds amounting to Rs. 107,903-6-2 alleged to have been misapplied by them contrary to the provisions of the District Municipal Act.

The Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. H. C. Covaji with Mr. M. B. Dave, Advocate, represented the defendants.

The defendants were elected to the Surat Municipality at the general elections of 1921 with a definite educational policy, the main plank of which was to free the primary education from Government control. On July 4, 1921, the General Board passed a resolution that "the Municipal schools be freed from Government control, and educational grant which is received from Government be declined, for the sake of respecting the idea of National Congress that met at Nagpur and to make the education of boys and girls congenial for obtaining Swaraj. On the following day, the School Committee resolved that the Deputy Educational Inspector be informed that he need not take the trouble of inspecting the Municipal schools. The headmasters of all schools were also informed that if any Government official came to inspect any school or record, he should be politely refused, and if he still insisted on inspection he should be shown a copy of the resolution of the Board.

GOVT.'S OPPOSITION.

On September 3, the Director of Public Instruction removed the Municipal schools from the list of "recognised" schools and by a resolution of Government dated September 23, a warning was conveyed to the Municipalities of Surat, Ahmedabad and Nadiad that the Councillors who had voted for repudiating Government control and were parties to the expenditure of money on schools not conducted in conformity with the rules made under the Act were incurring personal liability for misapplication of Municipal funds On November 7, the Board of the Surat Municipality passed a Resolution regretting the dictatorial tone of Government and claiming to understand educational needs of the rate-payers better than Government. The latter again informed the Municipality that they were deliberately infringing the rules by shutting out inspection and examination by the Government Inspecting staff. On the 16th of December the possession of school buildings was handed over to the Rashtriya Kelavni Mandal by a resolution of the Municipality and a sum of Rs. 40,000 was paid to it for maintaining the schools. The next day, the Government took possession of the schools. On February 6th, the Government suspended the Municipality for a period of 3 years.

ALLEGED MISAPPLICATION.

It was alleged that sums aggregating Rs 67,903-6-3 were expended by the defendants on the maintenance of primary schools between 4th July and 17th December 1921 when the Government took possession of the schools, and that this amount was misapplied, as Government control was dispensed with contrary to the provisions of the rules framed by Government under section 58 of the District Municipal Act. It was further alleged that the Kashtriya Kelavni Mandal being a body not subordinate to, but independent of the Municipality, the maintenance of schools by it was contrary to the provisions of the Act, and the amount of Rs. 40,000 given to the Mandal towards the expenditure was also misapplied.

The District Judge of Surat who tried the case had passed a decree for Rs. 40,000 in favour of the plaintiff, but rejected the claim for Rs. 67,903-6-2. Against this order, both the parties appealed to the High Court on the points decided against them.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment observed:

"We think that the District Judge is right in holding that Rs. 67,903-6-3 has not been misapplied. With regard to the claim for Rs. 40,000 we agree with the learned Judge that that money was misapplied. The Municipality were aware that they were transgressing the orders of Government and they had received a warning about the consequence of their refusing to perform their duties under the Act. On December 16, before the day on which they knew that the Commissioner would take action and take over charge of the schools they spent Rs. 40,000 presumably on the establishment and maintenance of primary schools.

But as a matter of fact by the handing over of this Rs. 40,000 to the Mandal they could not possibly be said to be making proper payment for a legitimate object which they had to follow owing to their duties under the Act. The result of this expenditure was that the schools were taken over by the Commissioner, and the Mandal probably spent the money on similar schools. But we have no information how the money was spent and it certainly could not be said as having been spent by the Municipality under Section 54 (a) of the Act. We agree with the District Judge when he said that that payment of Rs. 40,000 to the Mandal is a grave breach of trust and it is impossible to hold that the money was applied for the purposes of the Act. As a matter of fact it amounts to a wrong application and is therefore prohibited. We therefore dismiss both the appeals with costs.

COMPLEXION TROUBLES DUE TO CONSTIPATION

Unsightly rashes, pimples and boils quickly disfigure the skin when the bowels are constipated, but they disappear just as quickly if Little Laxaliver Pills are taken to restore the bowels to healthy activity. Little Laxaliver Pills act just just as promptly as harmful purgative salts, but they never gripe or cause pain, and as they cost but 8 annas per box at the chemists, they are within the easy reach of all who need them.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN COMPANY LAW.

RAISING OF QUALIFICATION ILLEGAL

Original Side.

Navnilal Chabilldas .....Plaintiff.

vs.

The Scindhia Steam Navigation Co. and others. .....Defendants.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff a shareholder on behalf of himself and the other shareholders of the Scindhia Steam Navigation Company for a declaration that the resolution of the company altering an article of the said company whereby the qualification of a director was to be the holding of 5,000 shares instead of 2,000 shares as required by the original article, was ultra-vires and illegal. The resolution altering the said article was moved before the ordinary general meeting of 12th Dec 1925. The plaintiff contended that the said resolution was ultra vires and illegal and he prayed for an injunction restraining the company from voting upon the said resolution.

The Company in its written statement relied on an article of the Company which according to them gave them the power to alter an article of this nature at an ordinary general meeting and they prayed that the suit should be dismissed.

After hearing the arguments of Counsel on both the sides his Lordship Mr. Justice Taraporewala decreed the plaintiffs suit and held that the said resolution altering the qualification of a director was illegal. The defendants were directed to pay the plaintiff's costs of the suit.

Mr. B. J. Wadia with Mr. P. H Vasanda and M. S. Vakil instructed by Messrs. Choksey and Co. appeared for the plaintiff.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the defendants.

CITY MILK VENDORS.

ASK FOR MORE FACILITIES

The following petition, signed by about 104 milk vendors and men engaged in the Milk trade in the City, has been addressed to the Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway asking him to remove the grievances at the earliest opportunity in the interests of the health of the City:—

(1 The first train with milk leaves at 2-46 a.m. By the time it arrives at Andheri at 4-6 a.m. it is too full to accommodate any more passengers without serious quarrels amongst them, invariably resulting in great loss of milk in the melee. We, therefore, suggest that another train should leave Andheri say at about 3-30 a.m. in order to accommodate without inconvenience all milk vendors on this side of Andheri. This will also enable us to supply milk to our Bombay clients between 4-30 and 5 o'clock.

(2) These first two trains should be fitted with racks or stands or some such other contrivance by which milk vessels will be raised at a respectable height from the floor. At present the vessels are kept near the feet of passengers on the dusty and dirty floors upon which they also spit profusely and throw the bidi stumps and the germs going into the milk and the consequent damage done to the health of the city of people can better be imagined than described. This reform is urgently needed in the interests of millions of people who consume our milk.

(3) These two trains should carry only milk and milkmen, with the reservation of one third class bogie in each for carrying non-milkmen, who are put to great discomfort at present by having to huddle themselves along with us. Of course, first and second class passengers may continue to travel by this train.

POLICE CONSTABLE STABBED

RANGOON, April 10.

Last night, one Indian Head Constable of surveillance section named Chidambaram was stabbed by a Burman who is said to be a clerk employed in the Punjab Motor Works. The Constable is lying in a precarious condition in hospital. His dying deposition was taken last night. One Burman was arrested and the Constable identified the Burman as his assailant. The motive of the crime is said to be revenge. It appears about two months ago during the celebration of an Indian wedding near Chidambaran's place he intervened and drove away accused and some other men who threw stones where the wedding ceremony was performed in order to obtain the "stone fee."—A. P.

A Rangoon, message says:—"Maung Ba an engineer on Pegu District Council has been placed under suspension on the allegation of fraud over the measurement of materials for repairs to roads. The matter is under investigation, the amount of money involved, it is understood, runs into several thousands."

ANDHERI'S WATER SUPPLY.

RESIDENTS' GRIEVANCE.

A public meeting of the people of Andheri was held on 21st ulto. under the auspices of the Andheri Landholders and Residents' Association when Mr. Shantaram N. Patel presided.

Mr. Shantaram in opening the proceedings explained at length the necessity of calling the meeting to remove the grievances regarding the water-supply.

Rao Shaheb Chothani, Mr. Chunilal D. Barfiwala, Mr. Paul, A. Perreira, Mr. Vrajlal, Sheth Vasonji Naranji, Mr. Fatehchand Baijnath and several other leading persons joined in the discussion and maintained that the grievance had reached the stage when the public should bestir itself to obtain redress from the Government. After several speakers had spoken a resolution was passed placing on record their entire dissatisfaction with the administration of water-supply by the Bombay Development Department and authorising the Andheri Landholders and Residents' Association carry on correspondence with and if necessary to interview the authorities and to submit a petition to the Government praying for a transfer of the administration of the water-supply from the Development Department to the Local authority, the Notified Area Committee.

The resolution further protested against the proposed raising of the old deposit of Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 as it was absolutely unnecessary for the authorities had sufficient powers of recovery by cutting of the water-supply by summary legal procedure, and called for total abolition of deposit system.

A further protest was entered against the heavy premium demanded for new connections which were prohibitive and as such should be abolished or at least considerably reduced and called upon the Andheri Landholders and Residents Association to move the authorities to reduce the charge of Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons which was excessive as compared with what the people at Bandra payed and what the authorities payed to the Bombay Municipality.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

According to the last Annual Report on Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Presidency, the total number of institutions open on 31st December 1924 was 637 as compared with 785 in 1922. The decrease was due to about 130 private dispensaries in Kathiawar States being omitted as the States are no longer under the control of the local Government.

The total number of patients treated was 2,754,000 as compared with 2,560,000 in the previous year, an increase of 194,000 or 7.5 per cent. Of the total treated 78,000 were in patients and 2,676,000 were out patients. Of the indoor patients treated 48,973 were cured, 9,768 were relieved, 7,445 were discharged otherwise and 7,433 died. The ratio of deaths per cent. to the total treated was 9.4 as compared with 8.4 in the previous year.

The number of beds available was 6,872 against 6,596, the daily average number of patients occupying them being 3,439.2 as compared with 4,035.4 in the previous year. The decrease in the figures for in-patients was attributed to the prompt discharge of patients from the hospitals after cure or relief. The average daily attendance of out-patients was 26,656.0 against 27,275.2.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.

The total number of patients treated at female hospitals and dispensaries shows a steady rise, being 112,245 against 102,100 in 1923.

During the year nearly 115,000 surgical operations were performed. At the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, the Temulji Nariman Maternity Ward for Parsees with a sanitary annexe was completed and opened on 1st April 1924. The new maternity wards at Thana and Ahmednagar have been completed and will be soon taken into use. The practice of employing private medical practitioners on the teaching staff of the Poona and Ahmedabad medical schools continued to work well, and the honorary principle was further extended to Hospitals in Bombay and larger hospitals in the mofussil.

The total income, exclusive of cash balance, amounted to Rs. 52½ lakhs of which Rs. 5¾ lakhs were contributed by local funds and Rs. 9 lakhs by municipal funds. The interest on invested capital yielded Rs 74,000. Subscriptions amounted to Rs. 1½ lakhs, while of a toal of over Rs. 6 1/3 lakhs under miscellaneous receipts Rs. 2 1/5 lakhs were realised as hospital fees, and Rs. 2 lakhs were contributed by nursing associations.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 51¾ lakhs, an increase of Rs. 1¾ lakhs on the previous year. The net cost was Rs 49 lakhs.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April 10.

A party of 636 American tourists arrived in Calcutta last evening on Cunard liner "Laconia" which left New York about the end of January. The party includes New York's Police Commissioner, ex-General Asborne of Wyoming, who was Assistant Secretary of State during late President's Wilson's term of office, Cornelius Pugsley, a well-known banker and ex-Congressman of New York, and Col. Daniells, an oil magnate of Texas.—A. P.

A meeting of leading citizens of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Bolarum was held in Vivekha Virdhini Theatre, Hyderabad, on Thursday evening to consider the rule issued by the Education Department to the effect that private schools could not be opened without previous sanction, and that the existing schools should obtain sanction for their continuance, failure to do which would result in their closure. A resolution that the President of the Executive Council be requested to cancel the order was adopted.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

NEW AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES.

The follcwing is a list of successful candidates in the Intermediate Examination in Agriculture held in March last:—

FIRST CLASS (IN ORDER OF MERIT).

N S Menon, D B Panditrao, V K Bederker, D V Gujjar, S T Parab.

SECOND CLASS.

Ranganatha Srinivas Aiyangar, Ramkrishna Govind Bhave, Keshava Krishnarao Bhonsale, Thadharam Jethanand Chellaramani, Babasaheb Mallikarjun Dhumma, Prodyot Coomar Dutt, Vinayak Trimbak Gadre, Dinshaw Bomanji Guzdar, Sitaram Govind Honap, Bahman Ardeshir Irani, Rustom Aspendiar Irani, Manilal Harinarayan Jani, Gurunath Parashuram Kawatkar, Yashawant Kashinath Kondvikar, Digambar Gopinath Kulkarni, Laxman Gopal Kulkarni, Vasudev Kashinath Kulkarni, Sadiqali Gulambusain Lanewala, Ramchandra Venkatramaji Lokeshwar, Doulatram Khemchand Makhijani, Gajanan Yeshwantrao Manjrekar, Mir Azharuddin Husain, Sohrab Dorabji Motafram, Bhagwandass Teunmal Mulwani, Narayan Shivram Nagarkatti, K R Ramachandran Nair, Timmappa Rudrappa Nesvi, Basant Chandiram Panjwani, Motibhai Nathabhai Patel, Somabhai Motibhai Patel, Umedbhai Bhailalbhai Patel, Dattatraya Ganpatrao Patil, Maruti Govind Patil, Dattatraya Yashwant Pradhan, Nautamlal Prabhudas Shah, Manohar Balwant Tambat, Bhaskar Bhikaji Tipnis, Jamnashanker Mulshanker Trivedi, Jayantilal Manishankar Trivedi, Manherlal Dhansukhram Vora.

PASS.

Husain Burhanuddin, B Ishwarlla, Ganesh Sakharam Manerikar, Anantrai Atmaram Mehta, Tryambak Vinayak Mulye, Rajaram Gopal Natu, Ramkrishn Narayan Parab, Narayanrao Gopalrao Patil, Ganesh Sadashiv Phadnis, Sayed Ishak Sayed Akbar, Keshao Vaman Vartak.

B. A. G.

SECOND CLASS.

Bhadrashanker Manchharam Agnihotri, Anant Maneshwar Gaonkar, Raghunath Bapusaheb Ghatge, Jagatsinhji Dipsinhji Jadeja, Sadanand Shamrao Khot, Narayan Vinayak Kulkarni, Dhirajlal Kanaiyalal Marphatia, Samuel Jabaji Obol, Motibhai Revajibhai Patel, Motibhai Vaignjibhai Patel, Atmaram Hari Sapre.

ADVANCED BOTANY.

Gul Hassan Abdulkarim Khan Agha, Dattatraya Balkrishna Barve, Purushottam Mahadev Chaubal, Ganpatishanker Harishanker Dikshit, Ganapati Ramakrishna Hegde, Hla Phaw Zan, Narayan Govind Masur, Nilkanth Ramrao Yardi,

ADVANCED AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

John Varunny Akkarappatty, Shahntaram Shankar Sirur, Venkatarama Balasubramaniam Trivandrum.

STOCK BREEDING, FEEDING AND DAIRYING.

Behram Ardeshir Contractor, Fredoon Pochaji Khambatta.

PASS.

ADVANCED BOTANY.

Vithal Ganesh Dherwarkar.

PASSED IN BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY (NEW RULES).

Hemendra Mohon Chatterjee, Kanchangir Nengir Gosai, Narmadashanker Adityaram Joshi, Bhalchandra Ganesh Khandekar, Bhavanishankar Ramchandra Koppikar, Dinesh Chandra Lodh, Y Prithivi Raj, Kantilal Mathuradas Shah, Ambelal Kashanji Vashi.

PASSED IN BOTANY ONLY.

H F Patel and P N Patel.

PASSED IN PLANT PATHOLOGY ONLY.

S C Mody and S K Sannabhadti.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION SESSION

BHARATPUR CITY, April 9.

The Maharaja of Bharatpur opened here this morning the session of the Agricultural Association before a large gathering which included Major-General Sir R. C. Mewatt, Col. Wilson and Col. Crosthwaite. The Maharaja in opening the session said that India was a great agricultural country and if they wanted to compete with other countries of the world they should move with the times. The old wooden plough must be replaced by improved implements, and they should use the best seed in order to find a place in the world's best markets. The old methods of irrigation should be replaced by more economical methods of lifting water and cattle breeding should not be left to nature. The credit of cultivators should be consolidated in order to find funds for them and they the (cultivators) should feel that they are getting the best prices for their produce. In short, India's salvation lay in agriculture.

A resolution to extend the welcome to Lord and Lady Irwin as coagriculturists and praying for proper representation of native states on the Royal Commission on Agricul states on the Royal Commission on Agriculture was passed. After the Maharaja had departed, regular business of the association under the presidency of Chowdhri Lalchand commenced. The agenda has resolutions on co-operation, cattle breeding and on agriculture.—A. P.

After 29 years of service in the South Indian Railway Mr. A. McIntosh, Engineer in-Chief, S. I. Railway, left Trichinopoly on Saturday morning for Colombo on route to England. It is understood Mr W. H. Burns will be appointed to act as Engineer-in-Chief.

The All-India Depressed Classes Leaders Conference will be held on 26th and 27th instant in Nagpur. Rao Bahadur M. C Raja, M.L.C., will preside.

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THE ANDHRA PATRIKA writes:
"We received on 7-11-1923 from V. K. Satagopacharlar, Tiruttani a letter (published in our issue of 12-11-23), predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5-2-1924 at 7 a. m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of his astrologer to the public.

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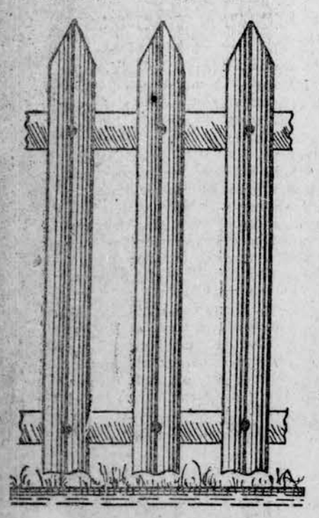

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VICEROY ILL.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS CANCELLED.

LAHORE, April 11.

A message has been received from H. E. the Viceroy that as he is confined to bed with fever he has regretfully decided that he must cancel his engagements for opening the canal headworks at Sulemanke and his visit to Lahore. He desires that the opening ceremony at Sulemanke should take place as arranged and that H. E. the Governor should perform it in his place.

He hopes to arrange for a visit to Lahore and Punjab without fail next autumn. He again expresses regret at the inconvenience which this unavoidable change of plan must have caused and besides to convey his gratitude to those who have been making preparations for his visit. He is in particular disappointed at not bing able to meet the gentlemen whose hospitality he was to have enjoyed at the garden party at Shalamar Garden and at dinner from the members of the Legislative Council of the Punjab.—A.P.

GENERAL REGRET.

LAHORE, April 11.

Keen regret is being felt by all sections of the people over the sudden illness of His Excellency the Viceroy and on account of the cancellation of all arrangements that had been made in honour of his first visit to the Punjab as has already been announced. The Governor who will perform the opening ceremony at Sulemanki in Viceroy's place is leaving to-night by special train.—A.P.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

(Viceroy's Camp),
DEHRA DUN, April 12.

His Excellency the Viceroy is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.—A P.

PROVINCIAL OR SUBORDINATE SERVICES.

MODIFIED RULES REGARDING SPECIAL POSTS.

DELHI, April 10.

Important resolutions of the Secretary of State in Council regarding Provincial or Subordinate services and special posts and powers of Local Governments with regard to them are published to-day. The first resolution announces the following amendments in the Civil Services (Governor's Provinces) classification rules namely,

(1) for rule 5 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely,

"V special posts shall include all the posts of a special or technical character not included in an All-Indian or Provincial service which are declared by the Local Government to be special posts."

(2) After rule XII of the said rules the following shall be inserted, namely,

XII. (1) all first appointments to a Provincial or Subordinate service and all appointments to a special post shall be made by the Local Government or in the case of first appointments to a Subordinate service or the appointments to a special post by any authority empowered by the Local Government in this behalf provided that the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council shall be required to (a) the appointment to a Provincial service, a Subordinate service or a special post of any person who is not a British Subject or the subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under Section 96A of the Government of India Act and (b) the making of an appointment to a Provincial service which will adversely affect any person who was a member of such a service on 9th March, 1926.

(2) The Local Government or in case of a Subordinate service any authority empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may fix the cadre of a Provincial or Subordinate service and may increase or reduce the number of posts in such a cadre provided that such an increase or reduction if it would adversely affect any person who was a member of a corresponding All-India Service on 9th March 1926 shall not be made, save with a previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council and provided also that a reduction in the number of posts in the cadre of a Provincial service if it would adversely affect any person who was a member of such a service on 9th March 1926 shall not be made save with previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(3) For the purposes of this rule a person who was holding on 9th March 1926 in an officiating provisionally substantive or substantive protempore capacity, a post borne on the cadre of a Provincial or Subordinate service and is subsequently confirmed in such a post without reverting therefrom shall be deemed to have been a Member of a Psovincial or a Subordinate Service as the case may be on the said date.

CIVIL SERVICE DELEGATION RULES.

The Secretary of State in Council has made rules called The Civil Services (Governor's Provinces) Delegation Rules 1926.p

1. In these dules the expressions "Provincial Services," "Subordinate Services ans "Special Posts" shals have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Civil Services (Governor's Provinces) Classi ernor's Provinces) Delegation Rules.

2. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Civil Services (Governor's Provinces) classification Rules and the provisions herein after, contained the power to make rules regulating the method of recruitment to the Provincial services, Subordinate Services ans "Special Posts" shall have the meanfication Rules and to the provisions herein the Local Governments of the Governr's Provinces. Any rules made in the exercise of powers conferred by the sub-rule (1) shall provide that notwithstanding anything therein contained the previous sanction of Governor-General in Council shall be required to (a) the making of the First Appointments to a Provincial Service otherwise than (1) on the result of a Competitive Examination or (2) on the advice of a permanent Board of Selection appointed by the Local Government or of the Public Service Commission established in accordance with the provisions of Section 96C of the Government of India Act and (p) the fixing for admission to any existing Provincial Service of standards lower than the standards regulating the admission to that service on 9th March 1926.

3. If a question arises whether any rule purporting to be made in the exercise of the Powers conferred by the Sub-rule (1) was validly so made the question shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State in Council.

4. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any rule made under or confirmed by the Government of India Act the power to make rules regulating the conditions of the Service Pay Allowances and the Pensions of Provincial and Subordinate Services and of officers holding Special Posts is hereby delegated to the Local Governments of Governor's Provinces, provided that no such rule (not being a rule regulating compensatory allowances) shall adversely affect any person who was a member of a Provincial or Subordinate Service or was holding a special post on 9th March 1926.

(2) For the purposes of this rule a person who was holding, on 9th March 1926, in an officiating provisionally substantive or substantive protempore capacity, a post borne on the cadre of a provincial or subordinate service and is subsequently confirmed in such a post without reverting thereform shall be deemed to have been a member of a Provincial or a Subordinate Service as the case may be on the said date.—A.P.

"INCONSISTENCY OF RESPONSIVISTS."

At a meeting held on Saturday night at the Town Hall under the presidency of Dr. Khare, a Swarajist member of the Council, Mr. Abhyankar condemned the Responsive Co-operation policy and pointed out the inconsistency of their programme. He said that they had voted with the Ministerialists in the Council while professing comradeship with the Swarajists.

Alluding to the new National Party he emphasised that membership of the party did not inspire confidence. Subsequently in an interview with local papers, Mr. Abhyankar declared that there was no chance of their joining hands with the Responsivists as there were radical differences with them, and in the next general election they would contest every seat in opposition to other bodies or parties in the country.—A. P.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES WAIT ON SIR B. N. MITRA.

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

A deputation of the Ahmedabad Postal Union waited on the Hon. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra at Sheth Kasturbhai Lallubhai's bungalow and submitted their case for revision of the scale of pay. Sir B. N. Mitra promised to collect all the information through the Government Labour Department and consult the Postmaster-General, Bombay, in order to ascertain for himself the fitness of the case for revision of the scale or some other relieving measure for submission before the Finance Committee.—A. P.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN C. P.

NAGPUR, April 12.

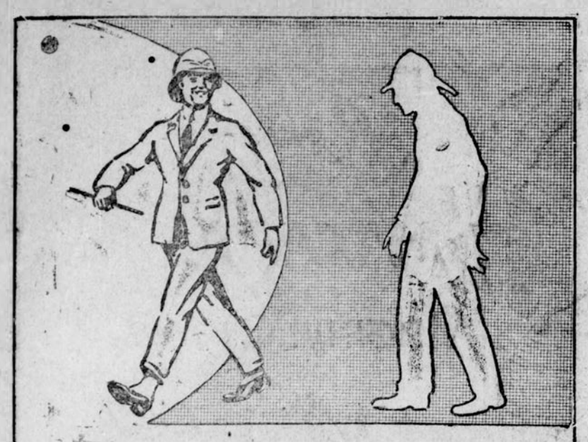
The Swaraj Party started its election campaign during the last week in right earnest by holding a number of meetings in different quarters of the city and suburbs of Nagpur. Meetings are also being held under the leadership of Mr. Abhyankar almost every day, but they are very meagrely attended. It is also learnt that Mr. Raghavendra Rao, leader of the Swaraj Party in the C. P. Council, has been touring in his constituency in Bilaspore District, since the prorogation of the Council to invite support to his candidature in the next election.—A. P.

GUJERAT VIDYAPITH.

PROPOSED SCHEME FOR REORGANISATION.

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

Two professors of the Gujerat Vidyapith (National University) have tendered their resignations and several others are expected to follow suit. It is understood that these professors do not believe in all the original principles of Non-Co-operation as conceived by Mr. Gandhi. A Commission is making enquiries to devise a scheme for the reorganisation of the Vidyapith.—A. P.



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USEFUL EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN CAPITAL.

PROPOSAL OF A NATIONAL BANK.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have addressed the following letter on 29th March, 1926 to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, regarding the recommendations of the External Capital Committee on the employment of Indian capital:—

"Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 4373, dated 19th February, 1926, covering a copy of the report of the External Capital Committee.

The Committee of this Chamber recognise the supreme importance in the economic life of the country of the issues which are raised with a view to improvement of the banking organisation and more intensive utilisation of the money resources of India. They had read the remarks of the Finance Secretary in the Council of State and they would welcome the appointment of a Committee with non-official majority and adequate representation of Indian interests to have a minute survey of the problems raised and when such a Committee is appointed this Chamber would be glad to assist it in every possible way. My Committee consider that the various issues raised in your letter can be more profitably dealt with by such a Committee and they therefore do not wish to go into any such issues at present.

IMPORTANT ROLE OF IMPERIAL BANK.

I am, however, directed to mention specifically one point viz., the very important place which the Imperial Bank of India occupies as the keystone of the entire banking system of the country. As a regular of the money rates in the country and as Government Bankers as well as with extensive previleges in remittance etc., the Imperial Bank is likely to play a very important part in any reforms which may come to be recommended by such a Committee. Under these circumsances it is desirable that the constitution of the Imperial Bank which is at present unsatisfactory, should be brought in greater consonance with public demand. As a profit-earning private enterprise the utility of this institution is likely to be impaired by the jealousy of the tax payer at any additional privileges being handed over to that body. While the Imperial Bank of India Act at present gives a certain amount of control to the Government of India, the Government of India are always tble to plead that they have no voice in the internal administration of the Bank. This position is unsatisfactory. My Committee see no reason why the whole issue of the organisation of the State Bank should not be revived and this purpose would probably be achieved by an outright nationalisation of the Imperial Bank or by a greater control exercised by the State with some method of division of surplus profits. My Committee cannot approve of the displacement of the indigenous machinery for the handling of Produce, whatever criticism there may be against this machinery, if displacement will place farmers and traders alike at the mercy of the Imperial Bank without the necessary alteration in the constitution of th Bank.

PROPOSAL FOR STATE BANK.

My Committee would draw attention that the consideration of the proposal for a State Bank in India was an important item recommended for special examination by the Chamberlain Commission, of which Sir Basil Blckett, now Finance Member, was then Secretary. This issue has subsequently been shelved on account of the War and the aftermath thereof, but in view of more settled conditions and in view of the changes which the recommendations of the Currency Commission might involve, the full bearing of the present position of the Imperial Bank in the banking system of the ountry must be carefully examined.

My Committee trust that whatever action the Government propose to take in these directions will be prompt and that the proposed banking enquiry will precede the findings of the Agricultural Commission, whose work would be very incomplete without a areful expert examination of the method by which agricultural produce is financed at Present.

With regard to the last paragraph of your letter, my Committee would ask Government to go very gingerly about the introduction of any reforms in the direction of uniformity in the bills of exchange at present in vogue as, if the purpose of these reforms are not understood, they might do more harm than good."

DETENU DECLINES CONDITIONAL RELEASE OFFER.

CALCUTTA, April 10.

It is reported that Binoy Bhusan Roy, Ordinance prisoner now in home domicile at Chatalpar, Tippera, has received a letter from Government of Bengal in which Government expresses its intention to suspend order against the detenue on condition of his executing a bond for Rs. 1,000 to be of good behaviour for three years. Mr. Roy, however has not agreed to the Proposal.—A. P.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE

MADRAS, April 9.

The Chief Justice, Madras High Court passed orders to-day setting aside the conviction of the Sessions Judge of Guntur in the case in which R. Rangiah Chandra, Acting President of the Taluk Board, Narasaraopet was convicted on two charges of breach of trust in respect of certain sums of money received by him on behalf of the Taluk Board. The appellant Pleaded ignorance of the English language and of the procedure adopted in the Taluk Board office and stated he was duped by a clerk who was mainly responsible for the defalcation. His Lordship held that the appellant was an honest man and that the prosecution arose possibly out of political considerations.—A. P.

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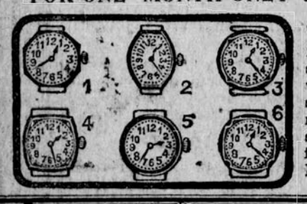

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